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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Sudetens Present Terms
Air Bombs FOB Whence?
A 'Help Yourself' Policy

¶ **Noise**—We asked The Boy if he'd like to attend this celebration. His reply was "O Boy!" What celebration? They call it—take a deep breath—the Sesquicentennial Celebration of New Hampshire's Ratification of the Federal Constitution. On June 21, it is planned that bells, sirens, whistles, automobile horns, noisemakers of all kinds shall mark the day in New Hampshire. • We suppose the originators of the plan expect thus to recapture the exuberance of a young America. If they could stop under the pines in our back yard they'd know that Young America needs no encouragement.

¶ **Schools**—Don't worry too much about America while items like this continue to appear: A six-year building program adopted by New York City's Board of Education and filed with the planning board calls for the erection of 227 schools, to cost about $223,000,000, and to be completed at the rate of one new building every nine days. • Evidence is here that Americans still recognize that one of the fundamentals of freedom is education.

¶ **Sudeten**—Czech Premier Hodza scans a memorandum from the Sudeten German Party. He has offered to discuss their problems on lines of the new minority statute. The Henleinites say "Ja?" with an "oh, yeah" inflection, and agree that they are willing to discuss the minorities rights problem—but only on a basis laid down by their leader's eight demands; otherwise, no talk. It looks like a deadlock. But, since the eight demands and the nationality statute coincide on many points, there is a generous margin left for compromise. • The question is: Are both sides big enough to stretch into the margin?

¶ **WPA**—"There are weaknesses in America's Federal Works program, and the greatest of these is that all unemployed cannot be given work," declares WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in the current Survey Midmonthly. Says he, in substance: The works program is an integral part of the long-range program of economic security; it will develop as unemployment insurance and old-age pensions develop. • Against it will be used arguments of exorbitant cost, "professional" Federal job holders who refuse private employment, projects that are not worth while, boondoggling, relief in politics, bureaucracy.

¶ **Air Patrol**—From Perpignan, France, thirty French pursuit planes take to the air. In groups of three they soar through the cloud flocks that cluster over the French-Spanish border. They are scouting the ether for Spanish planes; and, in future, air invaders crossing the border anywhere from Cerbere, on the Mediterranean, to Bourg-Madame, to the west, are likely to find themselves forced to the ground. This is France's answer to recent Spanish aerial excursions in which bombs were dropped on French soil. Britain and France together watch the experiment. They recall the Nyon piracy patrol which, practically overnight, discouraged underseas attacks on shipping along Mediterranean trade lanes. • Strange. We wonder what to do with the mad dogs of war; but we allow the butchers who feed them the raw meat of munitions the run of the pens.

¶ **Bombings**—France, Britain and the United States, after having made protests to Japan over the aerial bombing of noncombatants and civilian centers, get a hint of Japan's evaluation of Occidental opinion backed by Occidental trade ethics. They see Occidental planes, manned by Occidentally trained Japanese combat pilots, carrying Occidentally furnished bombs, sail again over Canton for the thirteenth consecutive day where the toll of casualties has reached 8,000. They see Chinese refugees by the hundreds of thousands leaving Chengchow, Hankow, Canton, casting fearful glances skyward as they drag hungry children and meager household possessions out into the uncertainties of a famished land. • Yes, when we add the means to the methods, it becomes extremely difficult to place a finger on the guilty pulse of war.

¶ **Action**—We don't know much about these things, being the only American extant who is not an economic expert, but it sounds like sound adventure when, from a series of Hartford, Conn., "business clinics" comes a decision to "do something ourselves." Some 1,500 persons discuss Hartford's industrial problems; conclude that American initiative is more likely to bring results than the alliterative practice of "wishfully watching Washington." Says the publisher of Time, a guest: "Hope 10,000 American cities will follow your example." Say we: Hope 150,000,000 American citizens will. • Perhaps you haven't noticed, but modern history teaches that people who look to the Government to do things for them, usually get a government that does things to them.

Envoy Without Post

Wide World

Hsu Shih-ying

Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Who Withdrew From Tokyo on Jan. 20. The Embassy Staff Has Now Been Ordered to Return to China, but Diplomatic Relations Are Not Severed

Big Sum Needed To Take Wealth From Manchukuo

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Three billion yen (about $850,000,000) must be invested in order to insure the carrying out of the Manchukuo five-year plan of industrial development. A sum of 1,350,000,000 yen, spread over five years, will suffice for the economic development of North China, in the opinion of Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the South Manchuria Railway and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council, as expressed in a recent interview which he granted here to representatives of the foreign press.

Mr. Matsuoka was not altogether certain as to where this money could be obtained, although he expressed the belief that most of it would have to come from Japan. Foreign capital, but not foreign control, he said would be welcome in Manchukuo. As regards North China, he favored the division of industries there into two categories, controlled and free. Among the controlled industries, where the State would have a predominant voice, he listed railways and communications, iron and steel, coal and salt.

Mr. Matsuoka, whose work during the last three years has kept him in close touch with the economic development of Manchukuo, declared

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Grew Requests Japan to Curb China Bombing

U. S. Envoy Asks Tokyo to Stop Noncombatant Property Raids

Attack on Campus

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph Grew at Tokyo asked the Japanese Government today to take urgent measures to stop bombing of noncombatant property in China.

The State Department said Ambassador Grew was instructed to apprise the Japanese Foreign Office of an attack of Japanese planes upon the Lignan University Campus yesterday.

Ambasador Grew, the announcement said, told the Japanese that three bombs were dropped on the edge of the school's athletic field 200 yards from residences of Americans at the University. There were 37 Americans at the University at the time. Ambassador Grew's instructions were to tell the Japanese that the University and its campus were clearly removed from the scene of military operations.

Ambassador Grew reported back swiftly that he had made his representation and had asked "urgent measures" against any recurrence of the attack.

China Embassy to Leave

HANKOW, China, June 9 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office announced yesterday that the Chinese Embassy at Tokyo would suspend its functions June 11 and Embassy staff members would come home to China.

The spokesman emphasized that the move did not mean severance of diplomatic relations with Japan. He said it was prompted by a Japanese use of "underhand methods in disregard of international law to force the withdrawal of Chinese diplomatic and consular representatives."

Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, left his post Jan. 20 after futile efforts to improve relations between the two nations engaged in undeclared war, but Embassy staff members remained to look after interests of Chinese living in Japan.

The Foreign Office statement accused Japanese authorities of inspiring and organizing recent attempts by Formosans posing as Chinese to enter the Embassy in demonstrations demanding its evacuation.

Japanese planes soar over Canton for the thirteenth consecutive day, but drop no bombs; Page 2.

Made Money in U. S.; Leaves Estate to It

By the Associated Press

Newark, N. J., June 9

Because he made his money in this country, Caesar Gerard directed in his will, filed for probate yesterday, that his entire estate should go "to the United States of America."

Michael A. Castellano, executor, said the estate totaled about $16,600 and that Mr. Gerard told him before his passing May 19 that he had made his money here and wanted to leave it to the country in which he made it.

Mr. Gerard was born in Italy.

U. S. Ship Yards More Than Double Building in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Construction in American shipyards today is more than double that of last year, according to a report by the American Bureau of Shipping made public here yesterday, which announces a 62 per cent increase.

A total of 119 vessels, aggregating 464,095 tons, was under construction on June 1 of this year, comparing with 104 vessels of 286,800 tons a year ago, the report states. A gain of 8 vessels and 67,655 tons was recorded last month.

Of the vessels now being built, 44 are for the sea-going trades, 4 for the Great Lakes, and 71 are listed as miscellaneous.

Refugee Flood Compels Action By Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands Government has adopted stringent rules to stem the flood of emigrants from Germany and to prevent the entrance of large contingents of the 260,000 Jews said to be still living in the Reich.

This departure from Netherlands' traditional policy of hospitality which through the centuries has made this country an asylum for those who fled from political or religious persecution, is explained by recent changes in the immigration policy of other countries, as well as through the Netherlands' own heavy burden of unemployment.

The Netherlands' Government had to face the fact that the 260,000 Jews in the former German Reich cannot hope to find hospitality in Austria, as was the case before the Anschluss. Other states to which Jews, wishing to or being forced to leave Germany, could go were Czechoslovakia, France, and the Netherlands.

Since the advent of the Hitler regime in Germany five years ago, about 26,000 refugees have settled in the Netherlands. In the last few months before restrictions were imposed another 2,000 Jews came to this country. Now immigrants can only be admitted with a valid passport and a statement from the German authorities that the holder can return unhindered to Germany or Austria at any time. Moreover such a foreigner has to possess 500 Austrian schillings (about $95) to qualify for a temporary permit, and when submitting a request for definite settlement to possess capital to the value of at least 10,000 florins ($5,500).

Skilled Pilots Take Congress In Firm Grip

Fate of Many Measures in House Rests With Rules Committee

South's Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—For all practical purposes control of legislation has passed out of Congress today and into the hands of cliques, conferences, and committees.

This is the almost inevitable story of the wind-up days of Congress, when a determined bloc can exercise veto power over remaining bills.

In most dramatic form it revealed itself in a threat of 17 Southern Senators today to filibuster unless their terms were met on the wage-hour bill. But it is equally true of other parts of the legislative program.

Control over the huge relief-recovery bill has virtually passed into the hands of the small group of skillfull conferees from Senate and House who are compromising differences in rival versions behind closed doors. Subject to some check, their decision will almost certainly prevail.

Again, in the House, the powerful Rules Committee is able to decide the fate of hundreds of lesser bills by giving or withholding a place on the crowded last-minute calendar.

Control of Monopoly Quiz

The same is true in large part of the Roosevelt monopoly investigation, debated yesterday and today in the Senate. The issue is whether the President shall allocate $400,000 of the proposed $500,000 fund (of which the first $100,000 will be available at once) or whether jurisdiction will be retained in the proposed 11-man committee.

Under normal circumstances Congress, which has voted Mr. Roosevelt unrestricted control over billions, would unhesitatingly give him the new authority. But with the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Guidepost for Archaeologists

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs — **T. K. Peters**

Dr. Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe University, and Mr. Peters, the University Archivist, Are Holding the Stainless Steel Plaque Placed Over the Vault Containing the Record of Civilization in the Twentieth Century. The Vault Is Sealed and Is Not to Be Opened Until 8113

Secrets of 1938 'Unearthed'; Most Important Find of 8113!

In these days when evidences of civilizations existent thousands of years ago are being uncovered by archaeologists from prehistoric dump heaps and ruins, one wonders how future generations of history-diggers would welcome a repository of objects especially prepared for them and representing the best accomplishments of art, engineering and research of the present day. Such a project is actually under way at Oglethorpe University and The Christian Science Monitor's Natural Science Writer, recently returned from following archaeological expeditions in Mexico and Yucatan, has written the following account of the reception such a find might well have, 6000 years from now.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9, 8113 A. D.—After burial for more than 6,000 years archaeologists today uncovered evidence disclosing for the first time, how the ancients lived and thought in 1938.

According to records and devices hidden thousands of years in a vault beneath the mounds at Oglethorpe University, the peculiar race which built great temples of steel and concrete, employing ingenious machines to do much of their physical work for them, were members of a great nation said to have been called the "United States."

The Oglethorpe site was the lonely ruin found a year ago by Col. Karlz Blinburg, Chief Pilot of the Earth-Venus Interplanetary Rocketways. Colonel Blinburg is now assisting Dr. Hugo N. Fyndem, archaeologist who 10 years ago headed the expedition uncovering ruins at "New York," one-time super-capital city of the nation.

Keeping the Record

Apparently these people knew that in spite of the wonderful civilization they built up, events beyond their control might so change the course of history that their population would be scattered and their cities fall to ruin with nothing to guide future generations to a proper appreciation of the way in which they lived—unless a proper "Index to the Culture of 1938" was hermetically sealed and hidden in a vault to remain closed until the present day.

More than 1,000 years of the history and achievements of these "Americans," greatest of all known aboriginal peoples, will soon be unraveled according to the excavators. Greatest care is being exercised in opening the mysterious packages and containers wherein are records and models each with a separate story to tell.

No Jewels Found

Translators have already managed to decipher heiroglyphs engraved on a stainless steel plaque bearing signatures of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States; Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, and Thornwell Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe; doubtless the leading "Wise

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Los Angeles Drives on Vice: Recall of Mayor Is Advocated

The News

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (AP)—Fourteen men, including one city and one State official, were indicted by the County grand jury yesterday on conspiracy, extortion, and assault charges growing out of an alleged terroristic campaign in the cleaning and dyeing industry.

Those indicted included Alfred Lushing, City Water and Power Commissioner; Frank D. Scovel, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal; Samuel Blumenberg, Harry Dansky, Thomas Porter, and Lewis Black, described as business agents of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate and Joseph M. Engler, lawyer.

The indictment was issued after a three-day inquiry by the grand jury.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Charges of protection to the underworld underlie the move to recall Mayor Frank L. Shaw, quickening interest of citizens in local Government and attracting national attention to the recall as a political weapon.

An unprecedented investigation of enforcement of laws against gambling and other forms of vice has given sufficient facts and rumors to a Citizens Independent Vice Investigating Committee to circulate recall petitions. On June 1, C. I. V. I. C. reported 54,000 signatures, with the necessary 64,000 within reach to coincide with the August primary election.

Mayor Shaw, elected in 1933 and re-elected last year, considers his record enough to keep him in office. His supporters show favorable comparisons between this City and other metropolitan areas in many respects. The vice probe, however, has centered in the field of sumptuary, or "blue" law, lacking, observers agree, the safeguards from temptation which have been provided for other departments of Government by the City Charter and by professional or career standards.

The Mayor's re-election was so close that his political opponents under a "clean Government" banner believed the time was ripe for a successful recall. Their campaign is being aided by the failure to date of the City Police Department, the County Grand Jury, the Sheriff, the State Attorney General, or the District Attorney to solve three political bombings and a gang killing.

To promote recall, C. I. V. I. C. is using testimony in the current trial of three policemen for the latest atrocity, the near assassination on Jan. 15 of Harry Raymond, private investigator and former police executive in several California cities. At the time of the bombing he was in the employ of a creditor's attorney seeking evidence to forestall bankruptcy of a former Shaw police

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Depressions and Progress: Do They Go Hand-in-Hand?

"Depressions have promoted rather than retarded progress because they awakened us to realities and stirred us to action," Frederick W. Nichol, Vice-President and General Manager of the International Business Machines Corporation, told salesmen and sales executives today at a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It was a joint meeting of the Sales Managers Club and the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the final meeting of the season for each group.

"I do not believe in extreme radicalism, or chance-taking in the running of a business. Neither do I believe in ultra-conservatism. I believe there is a happy middle ground between the two," said Mr. Nichol. "I know that we must keep constantly on the move. Such a movement carries with it change, whether we like it or not and we must prepare for a different tomorrow while taking care of today."

What Is a Conservative?

Quoting the late Frank Vanderlip, Mr. Nichol said "A conservative is a man who does not believe that anything should be done for the first time," and then added, "I consider that an excellent definition."

"The man who knows 'how' may always have a job; but the man who knows 'why' will always be his boss," continued Mr. Nichol. "Sales executives today must get to the 'whys' of everything. Those who do are successful operators."

Excerpts from Mr. Nichol's remarks:

"Selling has been a powerful force in development of this country, and in the elevation of the standards of living of our people.

Mass Production and Sales

"Mass distribution, based on modern selling methods, has been a vital factor in lowering prices.

"It is possible to sell your way through and out of a depression, and it is a matter of record that a number of companies have done just that.

"You can sell your way to greater prosperity in prosperous times if you are not content merely to go along with the tide of prosperity.

"Even in the midst of general prosperity, a business can create a depression for itself by lack of proper attention to right management and methods in the sales end and by a wrong attitude of mind. Aggressiveness and progressiveness are vital, whether times are good or bad.

"Genuine selling is only telling about your goods in such a way that the prospect will buy.

"To be successful in selling requires: courage, confidence, poise, and enthusiasm.

"We must close more orders to move goods, to keep industry busy and our people employed. We have a big selling job to do. As sales executives ours is a great responsibility in continuing to build this country along sound economic lines."

Senate Purge: President On Rescue Party

Roosevelt to Speak in Kentucky in Behalf of Senator Barkley

Plans Strike Snag

Seven Who Fought Roosevelt Court Plan Remain as Targets of Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—President Roosevelt's first rescue party for Senators beset by anti-New Deal opponents was officially announced today. It fits in closely with the past and future work of the "Elimination Committee" which—defeated in Iowa on Monday—is going ahead with the backing of James A. Farley to fight such insurgent Democratic Senators as are running for re-election in states where a promising New Deal Democratic opponent is available. That means that White House-backed opposition is definitely planned in Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia; and possible in Colorado, Nevada, Indiana and Connecticut.

After Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky had conferred privately with the President at the White House, Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, formally stated that Mr. Roosevelt had told Senator Barkley he would call on him in Covington, Ky., on the afternoon of July 8.

President to Speak

The President will make a speech. The Kentucky primary, in which Senator Barkley is opposed by Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, is on Aug. 6.

Meantime, all accounts from Kentucky agree, the Federal WPA machinery, the State Administration, and every other form of political organization are tangled with one another in a titanic struggle over the Senate leader's seat. If Senator Barkley is defeated, the blow to Administration prestige would be severe.

The President will have reached Kentucky from Washington, which he leaves on July 7, stopping in the forenoon of July 8 at Marietta, Ohio, for celebration of the 150th anniversary of creation of the Northwest Territory.

Historical Trips

Because many of the President's engagements this summer are at historic sites and dedications, his trips are now described in a whimsical White House fiction as "historical trips." With a smile on their faces, White House secretaries talk of this "historical" visit, and that "historical" speech. And nobody says them nay, except there might be some difference over whether it is past or future history that is being discussed.

From Kentucky, the announcement continued, the President passes down through Tennessee, and has engagements in Oklahoma and Texas. He then will proceed to California and, while it was not announced, is expected to sail from San Francisco—having visited Los Angeles and San Diego in previous recent years—through the Panama Canal and back home.

The "Elimination Committee," which is supposed to be attempting to remove from their Senate seats and from public life those Senators who last year opposed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, has a task of increasing complexity on its hands.

Thus, for instance, one of the chief leaders of the opposition to the President's plan was Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri has conferred with President Roosevelt and numerous Democratic leaders here, reporting almost general Party backing in the State for Senator Clark's renomination. So the insurgent from Missouri is now said to be off the "purge" lists.

No Official Vote

Various other Senators who opposed the President on that one key issue are in a shadowy borderland. They may and they may not be complimented by the vigorous attentions of the Elimination Committee. Indeed the whole basis of opposition to the black list of Senators who bucked the President's project is somewhat complicated and uncertain.

There was, of course, no official vote ever taken in the Senate which accurately recorded those for and

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Trailer?—Yes, But Obey Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Trailer tourists to Canada's National Parks will do well to check their vehicles carefully before venturing forth this summer.

Regulations recently issued, and reported in a bulletin of the Department of Mines and Resources, set up stringent requirements for the tourist. His trailer, if it exceeds a ton and a half, must be equipped with an approved brake system independent of the automobile. Each trailer must also be equipped with an approved coupling system, safety chains, tail-light, and side mirror.

Regulations reach into the inside of the trailer too. Washbasins, sinks, or other similar appliances must be provided with removable metal containers for the retention of liquid waste, garbage, and refuse. The disposal of waste must be made at designated places, and trailers must be parked only in approved sites.

Following these rules, and subject to all the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Public Health Act of the Province in which the motorist camps, he may enjoy this means of travel which has rapidly grown in popularity.

Intimate Message From Washington

Last Days of Congress See Hurried Legislation—Witness the Speed of Walsh-Healey Amendment Strengthening Labor Board in the Senate

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 9

Congress in its concluding days becomes a law all to itself. The whole atmosphere changes. Last-minute appeals are addressed to constituents. The technique of getting a bill passed is transformed. There are long hours of procedure under "consent agreements." This means that the calendar is read and that uncontested bills are passed at the rate of perhaps one a minute. Very few Congressmen, unless they have special bills under consideration, pay much attention to these last-minute proposals. Their title is read in an amazingly rapid patter by the reading clerk, the presiding officer puts the question mechanically, and without an instant's wait declares the bill passed, unless there is vigorous objection.

As an example of this, the far-reaching amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act was approved in the Senate Tuesday. How it found its way into the list of noncontroversial measures, embracing grants to Indian reservations, permission to army officers to receive foreign medals, relief bills dealing with one or two individual citizens, is something of a mystery. But there it was; the reading clerk rattled through its title, the President Pro Tem called out "the question is on agreeing to the amendments" and a second later without change of voice, announced that the amendment was agreed to.

But here there was a pause. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah who was feverishly ruffling through a volume of bills, trying to keep abreast of matters, declared that he had received protests and that he did not know how far-reaching the matter was. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader, gave a perfunctory indorsement of the bill, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Labor Committee, a perfunctory explanation—all, mind you, after the bill had passed. Without any formal recognition that the first action had been rescinded, the President Pro Tem once more put the motion, and again declared the amendment agreed to. Later in the day, Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania discovered, with other senators, that the amendment had passed, and succeeded in reopening it once more to add an amendment. For the third time under this peculiarly informal procedure the presiding officer announced the measure was "agreed to."

As it happens, this is an important bill. The objection of a single Senator could have stopped it, but no objection came. It gives the National Labor Relations Board, under a rather ambiguous phrase, power to put firms which defy its authority on the Government's blacklist; and every firm thus listed may be boycotted by the Government's purchasing officers up to a period of three years, at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. This phrase will probably require judicial definition if it passes the House and becomes law; but that it gives a new and powerful weapon to the much-discussed National Labor Relations Board, nobody seems to deny.

Although the last days of Congress may produce hasty procedure, they also set up greater veto powers in other directions, and these may be used as a corrective to the first. Still using the Walsh-Healey measure as our laboratory example, its status should be considered now in the other legislative chamber. A Judiciary Subcommittee of the House has approved it, but to come to the floor it must get what is known as a "rule" from the powerful Rules Committee. This Committee governs the disposition of bills in the House and the allocation of time, subject to some checks; and without its approval a long period may elapse before a bill is brought forward. How vital this power becomes at the close of a session, when a week's delay may kill a bill, is obvious. With every passing hour, the power of the Rules Committee increases. The fight that failed to stop the Walsh-Healey bill, or some similar measure, in the Senate, may be continued behind closed doors in this House Committee. Measures are being quietly shelved or pigeonholed, those now largely at the discretion of the Committee, 10 of whose members are Democrats (five from the South) and four Republicans. As to the Walsh-Healey bill, it has strong Administration backing, and the failure to give it a "rule" would mean a defiance of the President by the Committee. The Committee does occasionally defy the President—witness the wage-hour bill, which had to be snatched from the Committee by petition—but it is rare.

The closing days of Congress generally bring long hours, night sessions and hard work all round. Attendance, on the whole, is good. Congressmen put aside social engagements. On the other hand there is a hit-or-miss atmosphere. As the saying goes on Capitol Hill, "in the last days of Congress anything can happen.

R. L. S.

U. S. Sweet Tooth Calls 'More'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Sweeter and sweeter grows the nation's taste.

Americans are eating 16 pounds of candy a year per capita. This is a Department of Commerce figure, and the 1,000 delegates to the 55th annual convention of the National Confectioners' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here this week rolled it over their tongues as a sweet morsel. The total is even higher than last year.

Moreover, one of the major sales promotion hints the sweetsmakers are carrying home with them promises of even greater poundage. It was the assurance by Marvin ("Mal") Stevens, football coach of New York University, that the nation's athletes were the coming "candy kids" of America.

Telling the convention that 6,000,000 boys were playing football in the United States every year, Mr. Stevens gave his "fitness" formula, based on his own football, basketball, baseball, tennis, and track schedule.

"By abstaining completely from alcohol and tobacco, but eating quantities of candy," he said, "I proved to my satisfaction from a practical standpoint that candy and sugar in moderate amounts are not harmful to the athlete, long before I knew of scientific investigations."

This brought the recipe of the "gridiron cocktail"—a mixture of dextrose, lemon, and water.

The new President of the Association is Harry R. Chapman, of Cambridge, Mass., head of the New England Confectionery Company.

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In the Boston Section:

Massachusetts bankers open annual convention in Swampscott.

New tax rate of $41.30 predicted by Mayor Tobin.

Five thousand-dollar limit on savings bank life insurance passed by Senate; House expected to kill it.

New insurance plan demanded to keep Quincy granite industry going.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

THE Northfield and Chateau
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS
June in the Northfield Hills Is a Revelation!
Days in the glorious out-of-doors. Golf on our 250-acre estate, tennis, fishing, hiking . . . you'll like the friendly atmosphere of this "Real New England Inn." Automatic Elevator.
A. GORDON MOODY, Res. Mgr.

Bombers Circle Canton Twice But Drop No Missiles on City

CANTON, June 9 (AP)—Japanese air raiders twice circled this South China metropolis early today without dropping explosives. A war-depleted populace watched skies from which had come fatalities and injuries totaling more than 8,000 in 13 days.

Although the planes displayed the greatest caution, apparently looking for Chinese plane attacks as they engaged in the reconnoitering expeditions, they descended upon Sheklung Station, 40 miles away on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and wrecked a train. The crew and passengers escaped.

Apparently the raid was designed to cut railway traffic with Hong Kong, British port, through which has come much of China's war supplies.

Intensive anti-aircraft fire greeted the planes as they flew over Canton. One of them flew over the International Settlement on Shameen Island.

Twenty-five planes which struck at the city last night in the last of three attacks yesterday set huge fires blazing from incendiary bombs near the Asia Hotel and across the river from the International Quarter.

The principal objective appeared to be an old power plant, the city's chief reliance for light. The main power station had been put out of commission by a concentration of bombs in previous raids.

But the Canton-Hankow Railway, another of the principal objectives, apparently was still in operation despite almost complete destruction of the Wongsha Station.

Among industrial plants destroyed during the attacks, which began May 28, was the Fung Keng Rubber Company, Canton's largest rubber works.

The Canton broadcasting station was saved from probable demolition by a bomb hitting the aerial and exploding in the air.

Seven planes chased and machine-gunned a group of motor lorries on the road from Hong Kong and killed two drivers. Bombs destroyed several trucks.

With approximately 500,000 of the city's population of 1,000,000 evacuated, it was expected the casualty tolls would be lessened in any subsequent bombings.

Foreign observers said the number of fatalities was largely accounted for by falling debris and the fact that some of the warplanes' objectives were in the most crowded parts of the city.

Insurgents Bomb Freighters

MADRID, June 9 (AP)—Spanish Insurgent air raiders today bombed a third merchantship, off Benicasim near Castellon de la Plana, killing 12 persons and wounding 19.

The ship was not immediately identified. The attack was the most serious of three such bombardments early today.

DENIA, Spain, June 9 (AP)—The British freighter Isadora and the French freighter Brisbane were bombed today in separate Insurgent air raids on Government-held Mediterranean seaports.

The raid on the Brisbane was conducted by a lone bomber outside the harbor which is 20 miles south of Gandia, the British-owned port which was bombed yesterday.

The Brisbane was fired by incendiary bombs and machine guns, with seven fatalities, including an observer for the European Non-Intervention Committee.

A French destroyer at Valencia sped to the Brisbane's assistance and quickly reached its side. The French Consul at Valencia came to Denia by automobile to investigate.

Two of those killed were believed British, while three of the others were French seamen. Some of the victims were hit by machine-gun bullets. One of the most seriously injured was the Brisbane's master, Capt. R. Guynol.

The bombing of the Isadora took place in the harbor of Castellon de la Plana. There were no casualties. The Isadora, of 1,212 tons, is registered at Belfast, and was reported in London to have left Marseille, France, last Friday for Castellon de la Plana, Government-held port north of Valencia.

Vatican Acting Alone

VATICAN CITY, June 9 (AP)—A Vatican news service said today that the Holy See was directing "continual insistence" to Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of Insurgent Spain, against bombardments of civilian populations.

Such action, it was said, is part of the Holy See's policy of doing always what it can to diminish suffering and hardship in war and there has been "no let up" in appeals made to General Franco in this direction.

Other than this "unending insistence" no special protest or appeal is being made at this time and the Holy See is not joining in any move with other powers, the news service said.

L'osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper, reported March 23 that Pope Pius had made two appeals to General Franco to use moderation in bombardment of civilian populations.

The newspaper said the prelate made "a warm appeal" to General Franco in February and received "a reassuring reply." On March 21, after new bombardments of Barcelona, the Pope ordered Mgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, the Holy See's representative at Salamanca, to make a new appeal.

Gayda Defends Raids

ROME, June 9 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared today that Spanish Insurgent bombings of "so-called open cities" were "a necessity."

The recent raids on Barcelona, wrote Signor Gayda in his newspaper, Giornale d'Italia, destroyed important government aerial reinforcements. He went on:

"New proof is offered the civilized world of the necessity of Spanish Nationalist (Insurgent) bombardments aimed at destroying the wings of war assembled by the Reds (Spanish Government) with foreign aid in so-called open cities."

Signor Gayda, whose writings frequently reflect views of the Fascist regime, gave a long list of what he said was recent French and Russian assistance to the Spanish "Reds."

'Firm Stand' on Vienna Bonds

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Representatives of nations which had guaranteed now defaulted bonds for a $50,000,000 loan to Austria in 1933 met today, faced with demands by British Chambers of Commerce for "a firm stand."

The British and French on Tuesday lodged a protest in Berlin against nonpayment of monthly interest installments due June 1. The bonds were to have borne 4½ per cent interest. Austria was annexed by Germany March 13.

The Chambers of Commerce asked for exchange clearings on behalf of Britain against Germany in event the two countries could not reach an equitable arrangement.

Under this plan Britain would commandeer sufficient German sterling balances in London to cover Britain's liability as a guarantor.

However, the other guarantors—France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands—might resent this as action in the sole interest of Britain.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, presided at today's guarantors' meeting.

The United States was not represented at the session, although the Washington Government is interested because a large part of the loan was issued in the form of dollars bonds in the United States.

The Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland, earlier said it had protested to Germany against failure to pay interest due June 1, on a 1930 Austrian Government loan for which the Bank acts as trustee.

The loan, originally guaranteed by the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly, was issued in dollars, pounds sterling, lire, Swedish crowns, Swiss francs, and Austrian schillings. About £10,000,000, is outstanding.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Libyan Natives Acclaim Italian King

When King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy arrived in Tripoli, Libya, on a visit of state he received an ovation from his subjects. The King came to witness military maneuvers near the French Tunisian border and to inaugurate public works. He embarked from a port in Sicily on the royal yacht, Savoia. It was the King's first visit to Africa since the expansion of his Empire by the Ethiopian war.

King George Lists 'Birthday Honors'; New Peers Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—King George VI recognized meritorious service in wide fields—from cricket to politics—in celebration of his "official birthday" today. The King's birthday was last Dec. 14, but celebration of it was put forward to June 9, to have better weather for the trooping of the colors.

The King, astride a chestnut-colored charger and in the scarlet and gold uniform of a Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Guards, accompanied by the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, headed a brilliant procession from Buckingham Palace to the Horseguards parade for the annual ceremony which officially marks the anniversary.

Queen Elizabeth was absent but Queen Mary and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose rode in an open carriage.

Members of Parliament and persons prominent in literature, business, education, medicine and the civil service throughout the British Empire were cited in the Sovereign's honors list.

The King created two new Viscounts, two Barons, a Privy Counsellor, six Baronets and 35 Knights Bachelor.

Sir Josiah Stamp, the economist, is one of the two new Barons. The other is Vivian Hugh Smith, Chairman of the City of London Conservative Association. Sir Josiah is now en route to the United States.

Baron Weir, who resigned as the big business Air Council adviser after Viscount Swinton left the Cabinet in the recent air ministry shake-up, was made a Viscount. The other new Viscount is Lord Stonehaven, former Governor-General of Australia, who had been a Baron.

Attorney General Sir Donald Somervell became a Privy Counsellor. The noted astronomer, Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, was awarded the Order of Merit.

Among the new companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George were Edmund Leo Hall-Patch and Lieut.-Col. William A. Lovat-Fraser, who were members of the diplomatic party accompanying British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen when he was machine-gunned and wounded by Japanese planes in China last Aug. 26.

Arthur Jackson, Managing Director of the firm which built the great Singapore naval base, was knighted.

Rear Admiral Reginald V. Holt, who aided the crew of the United States gunboat Panay when it was bombed in the Yangtze River in China last December, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

President Roosevelt recently signed a bill giving Admiral Holt the American Distinguished Service Medal. When the Japanese bombed the Panay Admiral Holt, an officer of the British Yangtze Patrol, disregarded a Japanese order to stand still and rushed to the rescue as the ship sank.

Wide World

Shirley Becomes a Naturalist

The star of the American movie colony is on a vacation trip with her parents. She is pictured here with Assistant Park Naturalist Louis Schellbach of the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. Shirley asked a lot of questions about birds, wild flowers, and animals, Mr. Schellbach said.

Wide World

Cummings Inspects Chester's 'Arms'

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker (center), and Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius received honorary degrees at the annual commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa. Mr. Cummings looks over a '28 broom.

30 French Planes in Patrol

PERPIGNAN, France, June 9 (AP)—Thirty heavily-armed French pursuit planes, started patrolling the French-Spanish frontier region today with orders to force down any Spanish planes attempting to fly over French territory.

The ships, based here, were sent out in groups of three to range the skies from Cerbere, on the Mediterranean coast, to Bourg-Madame to the west.

The patrols by the 250-mile-an-hour planes were ordered after the visit of Premier Edouard Daladier to the frontier to investigate three flights of Spanish warplanes over Spanish Frontier) June 9 (AP)—A France in the past two weeks in which bombs were dropped twice.

HENDAYE, France (At the lone plane from Spain flew over French territory yesterday circling the harbor of St. Jean de Luz in the third aerial invasion of France from Spain within the past week.

The white pursuit plane, marked with a black cross on its wings, swooped down over the harbor and then flew off in the direction of Insurgent-held San Sebastian.

It dropped no bombs as did nine mysterious gray warplanes that penerated 50 miles into France Sunday, cutting power lines and terrifying residents of Southern France.

Heads Radio Makers

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—A. S. Wells of this city yesterday was elected President of the Radio Manufacturers Association at the organization's annual convention. He succeeds Leslie F. Muter of Chicago, who was elected Treasurer. Bond Geddes of Washington, D. C., was re-elected Secretary.

Sudeten Germans And Czechs Seek Basis for Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 9—The conditions under which the Sudeten Germans will negotiate with the Czechoslovak Government have now been definitely stated.

In a memorandum handed to Premier Milan Hodza, the Sudeten German Party has outlined the grounds on which it will discuss the vexing problem of how much political independence is to be granted to the German-speaking minorities in Czechoslovakia.

The memorandum raises the issue of what the basis of the discussions is to be. Is it to be the eight demands, made by Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, in his speech in Karlsbad, April 24? Or is the basis of the negotiations to be the new "nationality statute" which the Government intends to produce in the new Parliament expected to be summoned next week after conclusion of the local elections on Sunday?

If the statute is the basis for future negotiations, then, according to this memorandum, the Sudeten German Party reserves to itself the right to decide its future course of action.

Theoretically, this suggests a deadlock, but actually the nationality statute and Herr Henlein's eight demands coincide in many respects. The latter, however, go much further than it is conceivable that any Czech concessions could go. They include not only cultural, political, and economic self-administration for the Sudeten Germans, such as are comprised under the term local government, but also the fullest freedom to develop National Socialism throughout their area.

The Czech Government holds that such concession could only be a first step toward the break away of Sudeten Germans from the rest of Czechoslovakia.

It is regarded as rather remarkable that the Sudeten German Party should announce its refusal to accept the nationality statute as a basis for future discussions since it also declares today that it doesn't yet know the contents of this statute, which has not hitherto been subject to discussion between the Government and the Party.

Lindberghs Leave Home in England

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have left Long Barn, in Kent, their English home for two and a half years.

Friends said presumably they had gone to Illiec Island, off the coast of France's Brittany, which the flier bought last April.

A reliable source said the Lindberghs had given up their farmhouse for good and, with their two sons Jon and Land, left the country "several days ago."

Maurras Elected To French Academy

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Charles Maurras, fiery Royalist writer and leader, became a member of the French Academy today, just a year after completing an eight months' prison term for provocation to murder former Premier Léon Blum.

The "Forty Immortals" of the Academy, of whom only 36 were present today, chose M. Maurras on the first ballot.

Strike During Fete At Portland Hotels

PORTLAND, Ore., June 9 (AP)—Marching pickets and bewildered stair-climbing guests today marked a strike which drew 1,250 hotel employees from their work in eight of the City's largest hotels at the opening of Portland's annual Rose Festival.

Elevator operators, switchboard girls, bell hops, dining room, and kitchen employees, clerks chambermaids, and porters—all joined the walkout to force union recognition from employers.

No hotels were closed.

Seattle Bakers Strike, Closing 45 Bakeshops

SEATTLE, Wash., June 9 (AP)—Forty-five Seattle bakeries, producing 95 per cent of the City's bread, were closed early today by a strike with no indication how long the strike would last.

J. B. Fowler, Manager of the Bakers of Washington, said there was sufficient bread on hand to meet normal needs for several days. Seattle's average daily supply of bread is 200,000 loaves.

Bakers walked out at midnight to force pay increases of $2 a week for day workers and $1 for night men. The present scale is $6.72 for a six-hour day and $8.22 a night.

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U. S. Drives Conspiracy Case Against Harlan Men to Climax

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 9—The Government drove its conspiracy case against the defiant coal operators of Harlan County and their hired Deputy Sheriffs toward a swift climax today.

The prosecution came into the home stretch yesterday when attorneys brought a member of one of Harlan's oldest families turned State's evidence to the stand to testify against his own brother and his brother's colleagues. They piled on top of eyewitness accounts of an attempted daylight murder the story of a girl who said she was offered $100 a head to entice labor organizers into a trap.

And they wound up a day of surprises on the verge of their final episode—the killing of 19-year-old Bennett Musick by bullets allegedly intended for his labor organizer father. Court adjourned as Martha Howard told of a dinner in a Harlan restaurant that fatal night of Feb. 9, 1937, when five Deputy Sheriffs, one picking two guns off the table, walked out into the night following Merle Middleton who had said two words which the Government contends were heavy with meaning:

"Let's go."

Interstate Commerce

These episodes coincided with a severe blow to the Harlan Coal Operators delivered elsewhere. At Covington, Ky., a panel of three judges sitting as a United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a unanimous decision sustaining the first National Labor Relations Board decision against a Harlan coal company to get into the higher courts. The Court held without qualification that Harlan's coal even though it is sold at the mine head moves in interstate commerce from the moment it is touched by a miner's pick.

And the meaning of this decision was written in plain characters on the faces of the defendants here who have counted on the interstate commerce question to save them in this case if all else should fail. It was the Clover Fork Company, one of the defendants here, which was hit by the Covington decision. The fact that Judge H. Church Ford, who is trying this case, is subordinate to the Covington Court is accepted as meaning that he is bound by the higher Court's interpretation of interstate commerce and must rule as it did on the interstate character of Harlan mining.

This news had just filtered through the Courtroom when the Government called to the stand a surprise witness, Clarence Middleton, brother of Theodore Middleton, former High Sheriff of Harlan, a key man in the alleged conspiracy in Harlan to keep out the unions at whatever cost.

Singling out his brother with a cold glare as he walked to the stand the bulky witness who stayed on the farm instead of buying into the mines packed about 300 pounds of defiant weight backed by a local reputation for quickness on the trigger into the witness chair and turned to Brien McMahon, Chief Prosecution Counsel, for his questions.

He testified that during the first year or so when his brother was Sheriff he himself was a Deputy and that during that period he frequently saw Pearl Bassham, leading operator member of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, and George S. Ward, Secretary of the same organization, in the Sheriff's office in company with his brother and Ben Unthank, Special Deputy Sheriff employee of the Association. He said they were usually together in the Sheriff's private office, always referred to by Government witnesses as the "whispering room."

Not for Sale

Then came the most important single bit of evidence of the day. Mr. Middleton said that he was once stopped outside the Courthouse by Mr. Bassham.

"He wanted to know what I'd take per month to use my influence against the United Mine Workers," he said.

"And I told him I was not for sale."

That was all the prosecution asked him to say. As for the defense, Charles I. Dawson was satisfied with a single question which disclosed the fact that a brother of George Ward worked in the Sheriff's office. While Brother Theodore and other defendants glowered Mr. Middleton walked out with complete composure.

Then the Government called Martha Howard, wife of a Harlan grocery clerk to the stand. She testified that John Hickey, one of the Deputy Sheriff defendants, approached her in January, 1937, just after a squad of United Mine Workers' organizers had moved into Harlan, with an offer of $100 a head for each organizer she could entice into a certain taxicab. The cab was to drive to a lonely spot where Mr. Hickey said she was to get out, and "I'll ketch 'em."

Next, the same witness told of the dinner on the night of Feb. 9 when five Deputies, three of them defendants, sat down at her table. One of them, George Lee had two guns which she said, "he pulled out and laid on the table." She didn't listen to their conversation carefully, but remembered their discussing the distance from Harlan to Evarts, near which Marshall Musick lived.

About 7:30 she said Merle Middleton came in, said, "Let's go," and walked out. As the five followed one turned back and invited her husband to go along "to old man Musick's." But her husband declined.

Then, as a climax to her testimony which had already incriminated a sizable number of defendants, she threw a parting shot at another, relating a remark by Perry G. Noe one night when out driving that he didn't want to go near the town of Wallins because "he was about to get into trouble over shooting into Bill Klontz' car."

Homer Klontz, son of the William Klontz to which this remark referred, had previously testified to an incident five nights before when he said 11 bullets were fired into his car.

Clouse Testimony

Earlier in the day the Government called the widow and a son of Lloyd Clouse to the stand to round out details of how he was shot down in front of a mining camp saloon on April 24, 1937, the last incident in the succession of shootings and murders which terrorized Harlan during the early months of last year and brought about a Senate investigation.

The son, Sherman, testified that he grabbed his father's gun from the hands of a Deputy standing over the body and took it home to his mother. The mother said that she promptly "broke" it, finding its full quota of eight cartridges still in it, unusued, and smelled it finding no evidence of it having been fired. The Defense contends that Bill Lewis, whom it does not deny killed Mr. Clouse, fired in self-defense.

Three witnesses gave long and detailed eye witness accounts of still another event during this alleged reign of terror in Harlan in early 1937.

On Jan. 31, Marshall Musick and his wife were walking down the railroad tracks to their home. A burst of pistol shots were fired at them from the highway. All three witnesses testified to seeing cars occupied by several Deputy Sheriff defendants including Frank White, L. E. Ball, and Bob Eldridge, moving up and down the highway for some time previous to the shooting.

Two of the witnesses, Ira Hatcher and Green Cornett, witnessed the episode from a place on the tracks where they could see the cars from around a bend in the tracks. The third, Lee Coldiron, watched from a ringside seat on his own front porch from where he said he both saw shots being fired from a black roadster in which he had earlier seen both Frank White and L. E. Ball, and shots striking in pools of water around the Musicks.

Defense Turn to Come

The days testimony finally puts in the record evidence on all the incidents of the early 1937 period which the Government contends constituted Harlan's answer to the invasion of union organizers. Those organizers came in first on Jan. 9. They registered at a Harlan hotel on Jan. 11. On Jan. 23, they were driven from the hotel by tear gas bombs. On Jan. 31, the Musicks were fired at on the railroad tracks, but not hit. On Feb. 4, shots were fired into the Klontz car. On Feb. 8, two cars of union organizers were ambushed and one of their number, Thomas Ferguson, hit in the shoulder. On Feb. 9, Bennett Musick was killed. And finally on April 24, Lloyd Clouse was killed.

The prosecution expects to wind up the week with full details of the killing of Bennett Musick. Then only one routine phase of their case will remain, evidence that Harlan coal mining is in interstate commerce. When that is over, either at the end of this week or next Monday, they will rest their case. It will then be the turn of the defense.

A Lighthouse Keeper Is Ousted by the Sea

Changes Brought by Erosion

Upper—Station at Morris Island, Near Charleston, S. C., Where the Tides Have Washed Away Foundations of the Tool House and Have Reached the Corner of the Dwelling House. Rocks in the Foreground Were Once the Wall Enclosing the Reservation
Lower—New Automatic Light Which Will Replace the Present Beacon

The Lighthouse Reservation and Its Occupants

Upper—The Tower and Buildings Surrounding It Before Erosion Had Progressed Far. Lower—The Lighthouse School, Conducted by Charleston County for the Four Children of the Keeper. Two of the Children Are in the Fourth Grade; One in the Third, and One in the Second

New York Schools: New One Planned Every Nine Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The New York City planning Commission today has on file from the Board of Education a six-year building program calling for the erection of 227 schools at an estimated cost of $223,000,000. If spaced out regularly over the years through 1944, it will mean the completion of a new building every nine days.

Held to be the largest and most costly construction outlay ever adopted by the Board of Education at one time, the proposed improvements would be calculated to remove the effects of overcrowding and eliminate antiquated classroom facilities in many of the older neighborhoods.

Location of Projects

Of the 227 projects, Brooklyn is to have the largest share, or 83; Queens next with 51; Manhattan, 50; The Bronx, 35, and Richmond (Staten Island), 18.

If the program is approved by municipal officials and put in operation, it should go a long way toward modernizing New York City's educational plant, members of the Board of Education said.

Whether or not this will be done, however, depends upon action by the City Planning Commission, one of the most powerful independent agencies created under the revised charter adopted here last fall.

How Plan Works

By Aug. 15 of each year every City Department is required to submit to the Planning Commission an estimate of its capital requirements for the ensuing six years. Similar information regarding the financial standing of the City is obtained from the Comptroller, after which the Director of Budgets must submit to the Mayor a report on the City's debt. The Mayor then must send to the Planning Commission an estimate of capital outlay budgets for the various Departments during the coming year.

Upon receipt of this information, the Planning Commission is required to prepare by November a capital outlay budget for the ensuing year and a capital outlay program for the following five years.

Sea Snatches Island Away From Charleston Lighthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Atlantic which now covers the site of a Colonial lighthouse off Morris Island, soon will have claimed the spot which for more than half a century has been occupied by the Morris Island Lighthouse Station, and the spray will be splashing against the black and white tower, which alone will remain above sea level.

Not many years ago there was a broad beach of white sand between the lighthouse station and the water. A neat brick wall enclosed the station and the lightkeeper operated a little automobile along the beach at low water, probably the only automobile in the State which did not require a state license plate.

Something happened to the sea currents. Some say it was because a gap was left in the jetties built at the entrance to Charleston Harbor. The beach began to erode.

Wooden groins were constructed in an effort to save the lighthouse, but the spring tides washed away the groins. The beach became narrower and the little automobile became a prisoner within the brick walls of the reservation.

Palmetto trees which grew in the sand dunes behind the beach were washed into the sea. Erosion has reached the scrub oak growth. The eastern end of the brick wall has toppled into the sea and forms a sea wall at middle tide. A corner of the paved square in which the 165-foot light tower rests has tumbled in, and more of it is undermined. The chimney of the keeper's house has developed a crack and one of the workshops dips a corner into the high tide.

A mechanized light is being installed in the tower. This will do away with the services of W. A. Hacker, keeper, and W. A. Davis, assistant keeper, who will be transferred to duty elsewhere in the sixth lighthouse district.

The keeper's residence and two shops will be dismantled and their timbers carried away. The little brick office at the foot of the tower, built in 1876 when the tower was erected, will be wrecked and a 68-foot cylinder of sheet piling driven about the tower, reaching about four feet above the ground. This will be filled with reinforced concrete and the island will be abandoned.

Already in the basement of the tower a semicircle of steel tubes containing fuel gas has been installed. To each of these will be attached a metal pipe leading to the light, 156 feet above. Periodically, the light will be switched from one tube to another and about once a year a lighthouse tender will discharge a new supply of tubes to replace those which have been exhausted.

Originally, there were three keepers, each working eight hours. At the beginning of the depression the number was reduced to two.

In thick weather the keeper stands watch on the balcony of the lighthouse to watch the beacon on the jetties. If he cannot see it he signals or telephones the radio station on Fort Sumter, so the radio beacon can be started to guide ships into harbor.

Michigan Court Upholds Statute Defending Worker

LANSING, Mich., June 8 (AP)—The Michigan Supreme Court held constitutional today an 1857 Act prohibiting individuals or groups from "molesting a worker in the lawful pursuit of his vocation." Counsel for the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.) had argued that the statute was an abridgement of the right to picket during strikes.

The ruling came when the Court affirmed the Lower Court conviction of Lester Washburn, Regional Director of the U. A. W. A., who was sentenced to pay a $100 fine and $150 costs, or serve 90 days in jail, because an employee was barred from his work at the Capitol City Wrecking Company here.

The naming of Washburn and several other union leaders in warrants in the case precipitated Lansing's one-day labor holiday on June 7, 1937. Washburn contended that the law under which he was convicted was unenforceable "because it violates the State and Federal Constitutions as to class legislation and as to civil rights."

"This claim is without merit," the Supreme Court ruled. "The Act is violative of no constitutional provision, State or Federal. It is a lawful enactment of the Legislature and a proper exercise of the police power of the State."

The workman and 10 others were prevented by pickets from going to work June 4, 1937. Washburn said he was not in the group of pickets who halted the workers, but the High Court declared that he "was a principal in said offense, as one who 'procures, counsels, aids or abets' in the commission of an offense." Further, the opinion said:

"Our statute makes no distinction between the representative of a labor union and an individual. The right of labor to strike is, of course, not affected by the statute under consideration. Yet its terms providing any person or persons who shall without the authority of law interfere with any mechanic or other laborer in the pursuit of his lawful avocation are sufficiently broad to prevent individual interference with the right to work."

Check on Pickets Ruled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—The courts have a right to prevent jurisdictional labor picketing after the National Labor Relations Board has taken the case under its machinery, it was ruled in a decision by Judge Oliver B. Dickinson of the Federal District Court here yesterday. "No friend of labor, or at least of organized labor, could logically object to this ruling," the Judge said, "and the Court, in permitting injunctions against picketing, was only safeguarding the Labor Board "from interference in exercising its function."

Chromium Curtain

Audiences en route to the Cavalcade of the Golden West, the great historical spectacle at the 1939 International Exposition, will pass under a great shimmering curtain of chromium, 140 feet in height.

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A new picnic treat
Take them along on your next picnic as a change from sandwiches. Better still, don't wait for a picnic. Serve them at home tonight and hear your family clamor for more. The ham and cheese filling is so piquant and savory, the Spry biscuit crust so tender and light.
But don't expect to get crust like this with ordinary shortening. You simply *must* use Spry. Spry gives lighter cakes and flakier pastry, too—crisper fried foods that are so wholesome a child can eat them. And you'll say it's the creamiest shortening you ever used. Make these delicious turnovers today.
Picnic Turnovers
1½ cups cooked ham (or other meat), ground
4 tablespoons mayonnaise
1 teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 tablespoons dill pickle, finely chopped
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons Spry
¾ cup milk (about)
5 thin slices American cheese
Combine ham (or other meat), mayonnaise, mustard, onion juice and pickle and mix well.
Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. Add milk, mixing until a soft dough is formed. Roll lightly on floured board to ¼-inch thickness. Cut into 4-inch squares.
Brush squares with melted butter. Place triangle of cheese on half of square, put 1 tablespoon meat mixture on cheese, and fold over other half of dough to form a triangle. Press edges together. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Delicious hot or cold. Makes 10.
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
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Of All Things . . !

Squirrel's Rival

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—The sight of a young man pursuing a squirrel through the leafy reaches of a tall oag tree in historic Bienville Square gave Policeman M. Marshall quite a start.

"Come down!" he demanded. The climber, William Mace, Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., snatched something triumphantly from a high fork and complied with a grin.

He explained he'd dropped the keys to his automobile and one of the numerous squirrels of the square had kidnaped them and raced up the tree, finally letting them fall in a crotch as Mace gave chase.

Policeman Marshall grinned, too.

Campaign Posters

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Candidate Ernest G. Albright's campaign card may be a boon to housewives, but not for other candidates.

The card, with two holes for tacking on front doors, reads:

"Notice! Candidates and political workers, do not disturb. You are welcome to your opinion. We are reserving ours. Good luck—we hope everyone wins."

And on the reverse said:

"Compliments of Ernest G. Albright, Democrat, for Congress."

Dropping a 'T'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has agreed formally that the symbol of liberty on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor is a statue—not a statute.

The members adopted an amendment offered by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, correcting a typographical error in an item providing $12,735 for maintenance of the statue.

"There's no such thing," Mr. Wadsworth said, "as the Statute of Liberty."

Bachelor Mayors Banned

ROME (AP)—Bachelors are already heavily taxed in Italy. Now they cannot be mayors.

A Government decree says no bachelor or widower without children can hold the post of Mayor or any other of the high administrative offices of the provinces and communities.

Such men already in those offices must vacate them.

Job Hunter?

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—"I want a job," said the young woman who walked into the offices of Assistant City Manager T. D. Turner.

But, she added hastily, it must be "a very good job—one where the work's easy and the hours not too long. One where I can sit down all the time."

"I'm afraid," ventured Mr. Turner, "I don't have any jobs like that."

"In that case," said the applicant, "I won't file my application."

She didn't.

Slide Rule Needed!

YORK, Pa. (AP)—Adjudication of the $958 estate of John Benedick was more of a problem in arithmetic than law. Judge Harvey A. Gross, in dividing the estate among 109 heirs, had to deal with such fractions as "one seventh of two thirds of one seventh plus one twenty-fourth.

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Ship Lines Reject Union Request For Labor Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—The maritime labor situation on the Eastern Coast became more uncertain today as the American Steamship Association rejected the New York Maritime Council's invitation to attend an owner-Government-labor conference on controversial matters affecting the shipping industry.

Refusal to attend the conference was based on the expressed desire of the Association to remain out of "inter-union disputes" since there are certified bargaining agents among maritime workers other than the National Maritime Union.

An immediate denunciation of the Association's position was issued by a spokesman of the Maritime Union, who accused the association of assuming an attitude of neutrality in order to aid secretly the International Longshoremen's Association, headed by Joseph Ryan. The shippers are attempting to make the public believe this is a jurisdictional controversy, according to the union representative, who asserted that it is actually the same, "old continuing dispute between owners and labor."

The Association, in rejecting the Maritime Council's invitation, reviewed the current status of relationships between the owners and the Maritime Union. The chief point of criticism by the shipowners was the rejection of a tentative agreement between themselves and the Maritime Union before this agreement had been submitted to the rank and file of union members for ratification.

"The agrement in question," Frank J. Taylor, President of the Association, wrote, "was the result of nine months of the most difficult negotiation in which the joint committee sought to establish the industrial relations of the maritime industry on a permanent, peaceful, and constructive basis."

A letter from Joseph Curran, General Organizer for the Maritime Union, to Mr. Taylor disclosed that the union had not rejected all of the tentative agreement, but had objected to portions of it. To obtain agreement on the moot points, the union had proposed further negotiations.

The effort of the union to reopen conferences was intensified by the sit-down strike last week, following the sailing of the Shepherd Line's Sea Thrush with a crew friendly to the American Federation of Labor. The Maritime Union had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agent for the Shepherd Line.

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Modernizing While Holding to Old Ways

James Sawders; Courtesy Pan American Airways

Latin-American Travel in Town and Out

Upper Left—Motion-Picture House on the Plaza Floriana, Rio de Janeiro. Right—Indians of Ecuador Moving Piece of Machinery Into Mountains by Rule of "Carry Four Minutes and Rest Four." Lower Left—"Miranda in La Carraca," Painting by Venezuelan Artist, Arturo Michelena, Represents Francisco Mirando, Revolutionary Patriot, in Prison at Cadiz, Spain. Right—Flower Girl

Brazil's Races Resist Change to Common Type

Meet South America
Fourth of Six Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In northern Brazil I was fairly sure that a certain type, especially noticeable in young men, could be recognized anywhere as "a Brazilian." The eyes were dark brown, wide set and brilliant; forehead high; face tending to be oval; manner cosmopolitan, a bit on the pleasure-loving side; always the perfume of eau de cologne; carriage alert but easy.

Here, it seemed, was the refined product of Brazil's melting pot. This must be the national type of which Brazilian leaders talk, emerging from one of the boldest racial mixtures of all time.

But the traveler in South America soon learns that the typical is an exception. Central and Southern Brazil fail to repeat the northern type. South Americans turn out to be as diverse as is the scenery of their continent. And people make a country. We saw this especially in Trinidad, where East Indians have brought their ancient cultures with them, converting large parts of an island of the New World into scenes that might be in Ceylon or India, Singapore or British North Borneo.

Brazil is the largest nation of South America, both in population —47,000,000—and in area. It is even larger in area than the United States, excluding Alaska. On the streets of Brazilian cities—as in Rio de Janeiro, Belém, Recife, and São Paulo—we see individuals representing Brazil's diverse racial origins, the cultural heritages of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America itself.

Social Equality

Race prejudice is almost nonexistent in Brazil. That young Negress disports herself on the beach near the Copacabana Palace Hotel, as freely as the French-tutored Senhorita. The Negro attendants in their white uniforms at the Brazilian Foreign Office startle a visitor with their evident innocence of any feeling that they are regarded as different from anyone else.

Nor are the Negroes confined to a racial group apart, as they tend to be in the United States. One night in São Paulo I was with another newspaper man, whose home is in the South of the United States, when he put some searching questions to a Brazilian.

"Is Brazil finding that the mixture of races brings out a higher type?" he asked. "What light can Brazil's experience throw on our acceptance in the United States of the Negro as a permanent element, distinct from the white population?"

The Brazilian had to make fragmentary answers to such broad questions, but the discussion focused attention on one of the social characteristics of South America.

But again the typical in one instance proves to be an exception in South America as a whole. Argentina, next door to Brazil, prides herself on having preserved her European heritage almost unmixed. You see few Negroes in Argentina, and relatively few mestizos, whether mulatto or Indian. The Argentine Creole, of mixed races, is so preponderantly European that my Argentine friend with his Oxford accent and his super-tailored suit turned to me with this:

"You mustn't use the word 'Criollo,' (pronounced Cree-ó-jo and meaning Creole), as if it meant a mestizo of the countryside. I, too, am a Criollo."

By this he meant that somewhere along the line he had some Indian in his family, but the mixture is scarcely discernible.

In Brazil and Argentina, which together extend along most of the east coast of South America, the centers of civilization retain little of the indigenous cultures which existed before the Spaniards and Portuguese came. You see few full-blooded Indians. But in the interior, many of the original South Americans hold on. In parts of Brazil there are tribes only recently discovered, and others who have never heard gun-powder or seen a white man.

In Brazilian cities you can see nearly every European type: Pure Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, British, and so on, as well as those more or less assimilated into Brazil's own culture. There are many Orientals, especially from the Near East. That residence across the street in São Paulo, for instance, is Near Eastern architecture with its towers resembling minarets, its Byzantine arches, and its spindly columns.

Jungle Cataract

There are Chinese and Japanese, who tend to remain in colonies apart. And there are Americans from several other nations, both of North and South America. Brazil of late has felt the clash between the country's traditional desire to be a genuine melting pot, and the resistance of many distinct racial groups to the melting process.

From Rio south, we fly out of the tropics into the southern temperate zone. The scenery becomes less spectacular, until it flattens out in the river plains of Uruguay and eastern Argentina. Yet if you fly inland, choosing the route through Paraguay on the way to Buenos Aires, you cross over the Iguassú Falls deep in the jungle. In the Indian tongue of Guarani, the name means "Great Waters."

This fall varies from 35 to 45 feet higher than Niagara, and is about half again as wide. There are two miles of cataracts on a river 2½ miles wide, leading to a 200-foot precipice. Over this the main falls tumble in many chutes on a front nearly two miles wide, broken by panels of dense foliage.

Interior Roads

It was my good fortune to have four flights over the bay at Rio. Then, on the way south to Buenos Aires as we came down to the small airport at Florianopolis because of unfavorable weather ahead, we met "The Road." A roller-coaster of soupy mud, it introduced us to what travel can be in South America when you find yourself off the excellent system of regular airports. A plane-load of air passengers filled the seats of a local bus. It was of ancient vintage, but seaworthy. Tropical rain had been falling, and the road was too bad to be ill-humored about. We all howled with mirth as we picked each other out of the collective lap, clutched at anything that looked solid, and tried to imitate the high-pitched "Honn-n-n-k" that exuded like a forlorn whisper from a horn blown with a rubber bulb.

The driver solemnly honked at every turn—as if our clattering approach could be unknown to the cows, children, and few curious farmers along the swampy way.

"This is not a regular stop," the solicitous Pan American steward assured us, grabbing wildly for his cap.

"But this is a regular South American road when you go into the interior," said my seat-mate, who had just come from several months in the interior of Venezuela and Brazil.

The next morning we went on to Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina and seventh city of the world, exceeded in the western hemisphere only by New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

On entering Buenos Aires from the air, there is spread before you the panorama of a magnificent city housing a population of 2,300,000 on a plain beside a river estuary 30 miles wide, the Rio de la Plata. The effect is to make Buenos Aires appear as extensive as any city you ever saw.

We slope down toward the airport, eager to meet Argentina, to walk down those broad avenues, and to prepare for the turn of our trip westward across the Andes.

Grasshopper Hordes In Relentless March

SPRINGER, N. M., June 9 (AP)—Numberless grasshoppers were on the march in the deep Southwest and Rocky Mountain region today, threatening farmer and stockman with ruin.

Pitted against this menace were hundreds of men and machines, waging desperate war against the hordes.

National guard detachments moved into the areas in northeastern New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle today, while Colorado, Oklahoma, Montana, and Wyoming farmers and Government agencies mobilized their resources against the pest.

Cash Boy Slain; Suspect Jailed; $10,000 Found

MIAMI, Fla., June 9 (AP)—Federal agents found the body of kidnaped James Bailey Cash, Jr., last night, recovered the $10,000 ransom the father had paid, and arrested a suspect.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced Franklin Pierce McCall, a truck driver who had been living at the Cash apartment house in Princeton, Fla., admitted writing the three ransom notes and collecting the money, and led the way to the place where the body of the youngster and the ransom bills were found in the vicinity of Princeton, south of here, in an area that had been searched by volunteer posses last week.

Mr. Hoover's statement, which he declined to amplify, said McCall made no admissions as to the perpetration of the actual abduction and slaying and indicated the investigation was not completed.

State Attorney George A. Worley moved immediately, however, to have a special grand jury called for next Monday to return an indictment.

Mr. Worley took charge of the prosecution as Mr. Hoover indicated no Federal law apparently had been violated and the suspect should be tried in State courts. Whether he is charged with murder or kidnaping for ransom, he would face a possible capital punishment upon conviction.

House Votes Funds For Kidnap Search

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Discovery of the body of kidnaped James Bailey Cash, Jr., and the arrest of a suspect followed by only a few hours House approval of an extra $50,000 to help G-men catch the abductors.

President Roosevelt suggested the appropriation on June 7 in a letter to Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Along with the $50,000, the House voted a $150,000 emergency fund for the FBI and $108,000 to finance the recall of agents furloughed because of a monetary shortage. The Senate has yet to act.

The Bureau's financial difficulties were attributed to the costliness of investigating previous kidnapings.

Flying Laboratory Sets Nonstop Mark

WAKE ISLAND, June 9 (AP)—Six fliers were pioneering a new air route in the interest of natural science today as the American Museum of Natural History's huge flying boat Guba pushed its way through uncharted skies between tiny Wake Island and New Guinea.

In command of Richard Archbold, the big ship is on its third and final leg on an 8,000-mile flight across the Pacific Ocean started last Thursday from San Diego, Calif.

From San Diego the ship flew to Honolul. Yesterday it landed at Wake Island after a 2,300-mile nonstop hop from Honolulu. It was the first time a plane had flown from Honolulu here without stopping. Clipper ships of Pan American Airways fly the route, but halt at Midway Island.

Mr. Archbold took off at 4:30 p. m. (12:30 a. m., E. S. T.) on the 2,300-mile hop from Wake to Hollandia, New Guinea. The New York scientist-explorer, and his companions are the first to undertake the flight. Mr. Archibold said the plane would set down at Guam if bad weather was encountered.

Russell Rogers was at the controls of the Guba, but the responsibility of navigating the plane rested upon Lewis A. Yancey of New York, veteran transatlantic flier.

The plane will be based at Hollandia two years while Mr. Archbold and his companions join other researchers already on the scene in exploring the jungle region around Lake Habbema, 12,500 feet above sea level, and obtaining specimens of New Guinea plant and animal life.

Settlement of Chaco Dispute: Busch Says Bolivia Is Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bolivia is prepared to accept all just and honorable formulas for Chaco peace, according to President Busch, who delivered the annual message to the Nation. The young army colonel, who succeeded former President Toro by a conservative military revolution and has since been legally confirmed as Chief Magistrate, read his speech before the National Assembly and the diplomatic corps, after the garrison had rendered military honors.

He stated that the recent treaties with Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru demonstrated Bolivia's intention to maintain a friendly peace with all frontier nations. The proposals brought to La Paz by the Spruille Braden Commission has been refused because they were not "reasonable or equitable"; but Bolivia was ready to listen to and negotiate on any new proposition.

Prepares Stand

Meantime, it was preparing its stand in case the Chaco problem was taken to the Hague Court.

The Braden proposals of this spring have been supplanted by another peace plan which is now before the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay, awaiting action. President Roosevelt formally urged both Nations to "spare no efforts" in bringing the new peace efforts to fruition, and the heads of both Nations replied that they were in common agreement on the necessity of so doing.

President Busch appealed for the people's co-operation in a program of "economy and sobriety," thus confirming official anxiety regarding the development of foreign and domestic trade. The second half year's trading in 1937 had provided some encouragement, he said. During that period imports were valued at 34,107,000 Bolivian pesos and exports at 67,673,000 pesos, leaving a favorable balance of 33,566,000 pesos. The Government had ordered rolling-stock to facilitate rail carriage to and from Arica, where 40,000 tons were congested.

The public debt amounted to 2,339,901,115 pesos, divided into £128,860 (foreign debt) and £30,571 interest, and 384,000,000 pesos (domestic debt). Bolivia had paid £135,000 to the Chase National Bank and 74,499 gold dollars to the Union Allumetierre, both foreign debt obligations.

Warning on Isms

Following the example of other South American executives, President Busch issued a warning to foreign residents and colonists to hold aloof from national and racial politics. Foreign political doctrines and badges had been banned by decree, he said, because these were responsible for clashes within the Country and often among the foreigners themselves. Identical restrictions also applied to the clergy, he added.

The increase of secret subversive organizations, many of them aimed to overthrow the existing social order, induced the Junta to abolish such movements and establish a severe code of penalties. President Busch said his Government was determined to stamp out Communism.

Secrets of 1938 'Unearthed'

(Continued from Page 1)

Men" of that period. It reads as follows:

"This crypt contains memorials of the civilization which existed in the United States and in the world at large during the first half of the twentieth century. In receptacles of stainless steel, in which the air has been replaced by inert gases, are encyclopedias, histories, scientific works, special editions of newspapers, travelogues, travel talks, cinema reels, models, phonograph records and similar materials from which an adequate idea of the state and nature of the civilization of 1900 to 1950 can be ascertained. No jewels or precious metals are included.

"We depend upon the laws of the County of DeKalb, the State of Georgia and the Government of the United States, and of their heirs, assigns and successors, and upon the sense of sportsmanship of posterity for the continued preservation of this vault until the year 8113 at which time we direct that it shall be opened by authorities representing the above governmental agencies and the administration of Oglethorpe University. Until that time, we beg of all persons that this sealed door and the contents of the crypt within may remain inviolate."

Other Findings

The former home of these Americans apparently extended from their known vacation playgrounds in Florida to the site labeled by Archaeologists "Montreal," the principal cities being distributed from 100 to 200 miles east of the Appalachian Mountains with supporting farmlands stretching westward throughout the length and breadth of what is now the Mississippi Sea. Archaeologists say, too, there may have been some connection with the peoples known to have inhabited the Rocky Mountain area.

Just inside the crypt was found an ingenious machine operated by a crank, which promises to allow scholars to learn the alphabet of the ancients and reconstruct their dead language. The machine projects sound moving pictures of natives holding various objects doubtless held in great esteem in those days, meanwhile pronouncing their names audibly. Underneath each picture was the name of the object in written characters.

Very little is known about these people of America. Apparently they gave every manifestation of a conderable intelligence, building a complex social system, erecting great cities around pyramids and canyons of stone and steel, flinging skyward great cathedrals of commerce and temples to industry. Thousands of people dwelt in their shadows, making daily pilgrimages to numerous private sanctuaries within. These they reached in the taller structures by means of small moving cages raised and lowered to each floor by a primitive electrical device of considerable power.

Electricity Used

Apparently they had not yet solved the problem of harnessing either solar or atomic energy. Nevertheless their use of electricity was surprisingly successful. Countless motors, generators and electrical devices of all descriptions unearthed at New York, Montreal, Washington and other sites bear mute testimony of a very considerable period of advancement in the natural sciences.

Soon to be placed on exhibit is the collection of glass bottles, china plates (exceptionally wonderfully preserved), steel and silver utensils, stoneware, and other objects found in buildings near the Oglethorpe crypt. One of the most valued items so far uncovered is an "umbrella," similar to the collection of steel rods covered with black cloth shown in the moving film to have been held over the head to keep off the rain. A most ingenious invention.

The film also explained the mystery of rusted, four-wheeled vehicles whose remains are associated with every city. These were called "automobiles" and furnished the natives with transportation. It would seem even in those days everyone had to "keep up with the Joneses" for new cars were marketed each year.

Though scholars have long disagreed on the exact dating of such ruins, there can no longer be any doubt but what the early part of the 20th Century saw a tremendous spurt in physical and mechanical achievements. Engineers laid the foundation of the so-called Golden Age at that time, building enormous dams, spanning rivers and harbors with mighty bridges, and digging tunnels beneath cities and rivers to provide quick means of transportation between homes and public buildings.

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Origins of Canadian Eskimos Studied by Swiss Ethnologist

Natives cling to ways of long-past days, though they do accept radio and some other modern innovations in their daily routine.

Ponds Inlet Eskimo — Entrance to Native Sealskin Tupik — Native Woman

Snow-Covered Hills Near Old Dundas Harbor, Northwest Territories, Shown in Upper View

By Lloyd Roberts
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Jean Gabus, Swiss natural scientist, is leading an expedition to "discover" the Eskimos on behalf of the Ethnological Museums of Basel and Neuchatel, the Museums of Natural History of Basel, Berne, and Chaux-de-Fonds, and the "Sammlung für Volkerkunde" of the University of Zurich. M. Gabus is well qualified for the work, having led a similar expedition in the north of Finland and Sweden among the Lapp population and possessing a growing reputation for his research in the fields of ethnology and zoology.

The arrival of M. Gabus in Ottawa for the purpose of obtaining the necessary authority and equipment for his northern trip reminds Canadians of the interesting fact that vast tracts of their country are still unexplored and that the race that dwells therein remains to some extent a mysterious people, its origin perhaps a permanent secret, its migrations a matter of speculation, its unrecorded history a blank.

Despite there having been contacts with Eskimos since 1576, when Frobisher attempted to establish friendly relations on southern Baffin Island, and intensive researches during the last 50 years, Canadian ethnologists can only be "reasonably sure" that the natives who today frequent the shores of the Eastern Arctic once dwelt on the Northern Plains west of Hudson Bay and did not move out to the coast until about the fourteenth century.

From Newfoundland north to Ellesmere Island, however, there have been found remains of an earlier and in some ways more primitive Eskimo group, while still a third branch of the race has left the ruins of its habitations from northern Alaska clear across Arctic America to Hudson Strait and Greenland.

An Era of High Culture

Preceding both these historic groups, yet not directly ancestral to either of them, was a group that flourished around the Bering Sea in the early centuries of the Christian era, when it attained a level of culture unsurpassed and perhaps unequaled by any of its successors.

"Further than this we cannot yet penetrate," declares D. Jenness of the National Museum of Canada.

Whether the Eskimos are the direct descendants of a late Palaeolithic people who once inhabited parts of Europe and migrated across Siberia to the American Arctic, or wandered up from the south "in the morning of time" means little to the layman in comparison with their modern history and its relation to the whites.

That is truly remarkable—not from transformation and deterioration, as too often happens when a primitive people meet civilization, but from lack of it.

Modern utensils and instruments have been adopted into their life, a few foods have been added to their menu, they know what a radio is, but mentally and physically they remain the same as in the days when Eric the Red discovered the coast of Labrador.

They find that rifles and steel knives greatly increase their hunting efficiency, but they still use harpoons; whaleboats and gasoline engines increase speed and security, but they all have their kayaks for general use; certain articles of cloth are convenient and comfortable for "summer" wear, but seal and caribou skins are the only possible protection against the elements 11 months of the year.

Light From Seal Oil

Iron and tin dishes are easier to transport than stone ones, but dishes are not indispensable where most of the food is eaten uncooked and from the hand. Artificial heat and light, other than that given out by an "Arctic cotton" wick stuck into seal oil, would only cause discomfort in snug igloos.

But what of the white man's codes and conventions? Traders and Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not reformers and, except for one or two customs—such as abandoning the very old—they have been glad to accept the Eskimos as they found them. And the missionaries who have been endeavoring to convert these "savages" for half a century have met with but little success.

It is questionable to what extent the Eskimo could survive a "civilizing" process. Even a casual visitor to the Arctic can feel this phase of the problem. Personally I found the Eskimos a simple, kindly race, inherently honest, fundamentally happy. Every port of call in that stark, black and white land washed by ice-filled seas, I was received with warm hand-clasps and wide grins.

A Land of Smiling People

I never met a glum or angry man, woman or child, was told that they never lost their tempers and had no words in their vocabulary for such an eventuality. Thievery is an unknown crime and generosity and community-sharing a habit.

The Eskimos possess consciousness of a Supreme Being, but while they are willing to learn the white man's religion and ritual, their spiritual thinking appears in the main to remain wholly Eskimo.

Listening to them singing Eskimo translations of familiar hymns and watching them go through marriage and baptism ceremonies I realized that they were thoroughly enjoying the "entertainment" in this land barren of music, movies and dances, and that this one annual gala day, when the Arctic Patrol boat was in port, would be something to remember in the Long Night to follow.

Although Eskimos have the simplicity of a child they are remarkably wise in some directions—the repairing of gasoline engines, for instance—and the visitor who looks upon them as an inferior race is disclosing only his own inadequacy.

What Jean Gabus may discover cannot be forecast, but if he rediscovers for himself the rare personal traits of the happy Eskimo he should feel amply rewarded for his Arctic expedition.

Court Restricts Picketing Signs In Union Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—The use of picketing signs bearing the legend "unfair to organized labor" when the dispute is actually between two rival unions, was prohibited by the State Supreme Court recently, in the case of a mid-city cafe the employees of which are associated with a C. I. O. union. Such signs were being used by A. F. of L. pickets.

The ruling was made when the Court, sitting en banc, refused the petition of the A. F. of L. Bartenders Union for a writ of supersedeas to set aside a decree by a Common Pleas Court judge in the case of Peak's Cafe against the union.

"Why do you have signs covered with lies?" Justice James B. Drew asked M. Herbert Syme, attorney for the Bartenders Union, at the hearing.

Mr. Syme told the court that the cafe had allowed a foreman to organize a "company union" which since became affiliated with the C. I. O. For many weeks pickets paraded in front of the place, some carrying signs calling Mr. Peak unfair, others stating that he was fair to labor.

"How is the owner responsible for this?" asked Justice Drew. "What can an employer do when he is hanging between two unions?"

The court referred to the fact that C. I. O. pickets have carried placards supporting the union of Peak's employees, thus indicating the fight was over questions of jurisdiction and not unfairness of the employer.

Cosmic Ray Trailed In Chicago Tunnel

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—The labyrinth of freight tunnels far beneath Chicago's loop is Dr. Arthur H. Compton's newest "laboratory" in his quest for knowledge of the cosmic ray.

Cosmic ray experiments have been conducted in the underground tunnels since last March, the noted University of Chicago physicist and Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. Volney C. Wilson, his research assistant, disclosed June 6.

Dr. Compton said the experiments showed the presence underground of barytons, electrons 100 to 200 times heavier than the ordinary kind. He said they were principally responsible for cosmic ray effects between sea level and 50 feet underground.

Previous experiemnts in Dr. Compton's study of the nature of cosmic rays have been conducted aboard ocean steamers, on lofty mountain tops on both sides of the Equator, at an Arctic station 350 miles from the magnetic pole, in the recesses of a copper mine, and in the stratosphere.

Indiana U. Appointment

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 9 (AP)—The selection of Prof. Alian Mitchell, Chairman of New York University's physics department, as head of the Indiana University physics department, was announced yesterday by Dr. Herman B. Wells, Indiana University's President.

11 Soviet Republics to Vote; Stalin First Choice in All

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union's 11 constituent Republics are in the midst of a campaign to elect their first Supreme Soviets and Joseph Stalin stands out more clearly than ever as Russia's dictator.

The Supreme Soviets of the separate Republics are to be similar to the Supreme Soviet of the whole U. S. S. R., elected last Dec. 12. They replace the former Central Executive Committees in the 11 Republics.

Mr. Stalin, undisputed leader of the Communist Party, has been nominated in every Republic as its first choice for a seat in its Supreme Soviet. He has accepted in all, which means he will be elected without any suggestion of opposition.

Furthermore it is expected that in each Republic a single slate of unopposed Stalinist candidates will be nominated. Soviet citizens, while learning to use the ballot, show willingness to follow the leader's wishes.

As a preliminary to the elections in the Republics, thousands of local Communist committees have been renewed by ballot. Many of the new secretaries of the party, who are the political chiefs of their districts or factories or collective farms, are assuming their jobs for the first time.

Official estimates of new names in the committees run as high as 40 per cent. In the Far East alone, 788 party secretaries were "sifted out" last year, some as incompetents, others as followers of exiled Léon Trotsky or of Nicholas I. Bukharin, who was shot for treason in March.

Georgians and Armenians go to the polls first, on June 12. In Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and the Middle Asian Republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakstan and Kirghiz the elections will be held June 24. Elections in White Russia, the Ukraine and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic—Russia proper—will be held June 26.

About 3,500 seats are to be filled in the Supreme Soviets, whose sizes vary. The ratio of representation ranges from one for each 150,000 inhabitants in the R. S. F. S. R. to one for each 5,000 in the smaller republics.

Besides Mr. Stalin, members of the powerful Political Bureau of the Communist Party and of the Central Government have accepted nominations.

As they already are members of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, their situation would be similar to United States members of Congress who also held seats in State Legislatures.

Except for Party and Government leaders most of the candidates are local politicians, with a liberal sprinkling of teachers, physicians, writers, tractor drivers, locomotive engineers, and factory hands, including women.

Strikes Settled In Nova Scotia And Jamaica

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 9 (CP)—More than 1,000 workers in two of Nova Scotia's industries prepared to return to work today after short strikes.

The Dominion Coal Company's No. 5 mine at Reserve, scheduled to close down this month after 66 years of steady operations, was idle yesterday when a crew struck to protest dismissal of two workers.

Bankhead workers in another of the company's pits, in the Waterford District, also had struck. Both disputes were settled.

The Eastern Car Company's plant at New Glasgow was scheduled to resume operations tomorrow after cranemen who had struck for higher wages decided to end their walkout pending further negotiations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9 (CP)—A brief walkout of employees of the Jamaica Public Services Company which left the city without light and power ended last night as the workers agreed to bring their case before the Jamaica Arbitration Board. The strike was said to have been caused by the company manager's refusal to grant wage increases.

Strike disorders in other parts of the Island were reported to be dying out, although police and special constables kept a close watch on some districts where trouble started on past occasions.

Ford Is Carrying NLRB Opposition To Supreme Court

COVINGTON, Ky., June 9 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company notified the sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday of its intention to carry to the United States Supreme Court its contest of a National Labor Relations Board seeking to require the firm's compliance with the Wagner Act.

The Ford Company advised the Court that it would apply next Friday for an order staying the tribunal's decree of May 5, granting the NLRB's request to withdraw certain records in the case—a move made, Board spokesmen said, because of a Supreme Court decision in a Kansas City stockyards case.

The Court announced on Tuesday that oral arguments scheduled Friday, could not be heard and that questions should be submitted in briefs.

The original Board order was issued Dec. 22 and sought to require reinstatement of 29 workers in Ford's Michigan plants.

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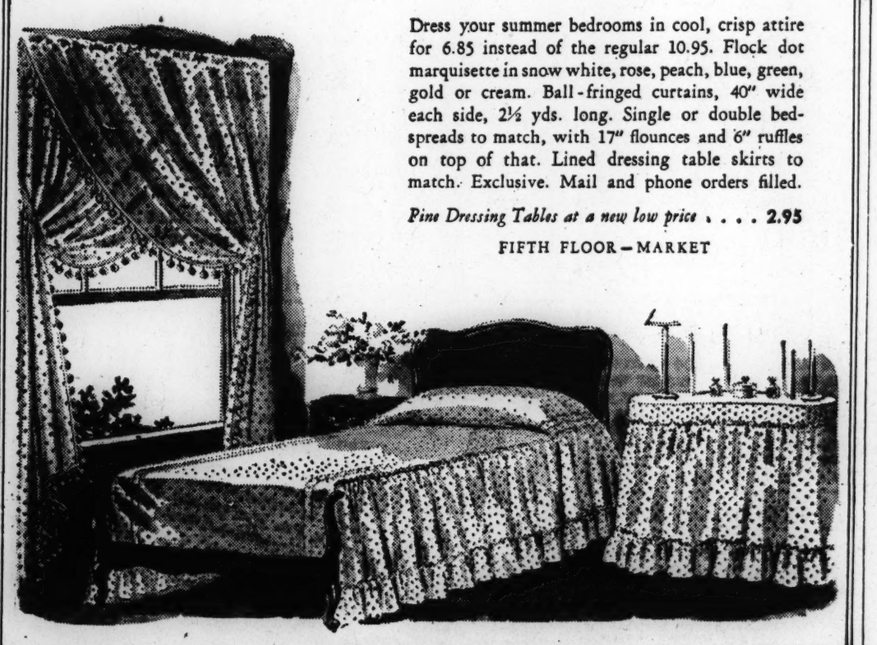

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Enlarging Friendship's Borders

Our Mail Bag

Vacation has already begun for many girls and boys in this country and abroad, but it has not affected their letter writing. We are delighted that there is seldom a day but the Mail Bag receives letters to be forwarded to every part of the world—Switzerland, England, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, and other countries.

If you continue writing interesting notes, in a short time you will be joyous over the warm, delightful friendship which is yours through your pen pals.

Jean Maree H. (15), of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, began such a friendship two years ago when she first became interested in the Mail Bag and wrote a letter to a girl in South Africa. About two months later her response came. "The girl lives on a small farm in the Transvaal and attends Pretoria Girls' High School. I have learned much about South Africa, and have received many pictures, clippings and gifts, including a bracelet made by the native Kaffirs. I am still writing to her, and I am sure that through the Monitor I have made a worthwhile pen friend."

Jean would like to correspond with other girls, especially in England, France, Switzerland, Egypt, any of the Balkans, the Scandinavian or South American countries. Her new friends would learn about Indians, for there are many tribes living in Oklahoma. She enjoys library work, history, art, writing, music, and reading, and her hobbies are collecting post cards and stamps, and making scrapbooks.

Ruth N. (18), Leytonstone, England, also tells us of her enjoyable correspondence with a pen friend in America. She would like an Italian pen friend who has some knowledge of English; also girls in Switzerland and Scandinavia. Her hobbies are music, drawing, and horseback riding.

The following also want to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Alice Joy W. (10), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would like to hear from a girl her age in the United States, or Holland. She likes to swim, sing and play the piano.

Marion G. (10), Liverpool, England, also enjoys swimming, and insects and animals. She wants to hear from some one in Hong Kong, especially. Her chief hobby is stamps.

Dorothy H. (14), of London, England, welcomes letters from girls all over the world who can read and write English. She is very fond of school, and especially of science. Although she enjoys all sports, cricket is her favorite.

Mary Elizabeth R. (13), Chula Vista, California, tells us that she plays in the orchestra of the Junior High School which she attends. She wishes to correspond with girls anywhere in the world.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

There Was a Time

When Cedar Shingles Were Cut

And it is still common practice to fell cedar trees and split shingles from the logs. But in southern New Jersey cedar logs are mined.

More than 100 years ago, sound cedar logs still full of the preserving cedar oil, were discovered in Jersey swamplands, lying from five to 10 feet below the marsh level. Some were four to six feet in diameter and had been lying there for approximately 5,000 years. Some were 1,000 years old at the time they were felled by storms and high winds.

Now a thriving industry has developed in the swamps, particularly at Dennisville where the cedar logs are mined and cut for shingles and other lumber products. Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was reshingled with wood from these "mines."

An iron rod called a progue is used for probing under the surface to locate buried logs. Then, according to the old method of "mining" a long chisel-edged saw was used to saw off a sample of the wood to determine its quality, and to remove limbs and roots imprisoning the logs in the muck. Acceptable logs were hauled to the surface butt first and reduced to shingles using a froe and shingle butter.

Today the miners still grope for logs, but removal is accomplished by cable and winch, while cutting is done by machinery. H. B. N.

Naming Australia

Australia, the smallest continent and the largest island in the world, is of almost the same size as the United States of America, and is wholly in the southern hemisphere. The discoverers of the island are unknown, but the Chinese seem to have known of it in the thirteenth century, and Marco Polo referred in his "Travels" to a great southern continent.

In 1597, the island was described by a Dutch historian, who called it Terra Australis, as the southernmost of lands. Terra, of course, is the Latin word for "land," while australis means "southern," and is derived from auster, which means "south wind" or "south."

From the Vallardi Collection in The Louvre, Paris

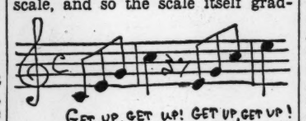
'Horse, Back and Front'

This is one of many drawings made by the Italian master, Vittore Pisano, better known as Pisanello. Before painting a panel which included several animals and birds, he would make a number of such preparatory sketches, observing models directly from nature. Though attentive to all characteristic details of shape and trappings, he could not resist emphasizing the rhythmical contours which swell and recede in the rippling outlines. The horse has been a favorite subject for artists throughout the known history of art. Pisanello's portrayal is both decorative and realistic. This preparatory drawing is one among many which are in the Vallardi Collection in the Louvre, Paris.

What Melody Meant

By Nicolas Slonimsky

In ancient Greek music each scale had a special meaning. One scale was called youthful and strong, another old and weak, still another soft and tender. We can explain it only by supposing that love songs were usually written in a certain scale, and so the scale itself gradually came to mean tenderness and affection, and that marching songs were written in another scale suitable for young voices, and so the scale itself came to mean youth and vigor.



Even in our music, certain keys are favorites for certain moods. For instance, marches are very often written in B flat major, because it is a convenient key for the trumpet, so we call B flat major key a march key. But in 2000 years the scholars will have a difficult time explaining what it is in B flat major that makes it a march key unless they recall that it is all on account of the B flat cornet used in military bands.

D flat major in our music usually stands for lyrical pieces, and that seems to be a favorite key for all slow songs. Out of custom, the key of D flat comes to mean tenderness and love, and a hopeful beginner very often chooses this key for such songs as other composers did before.

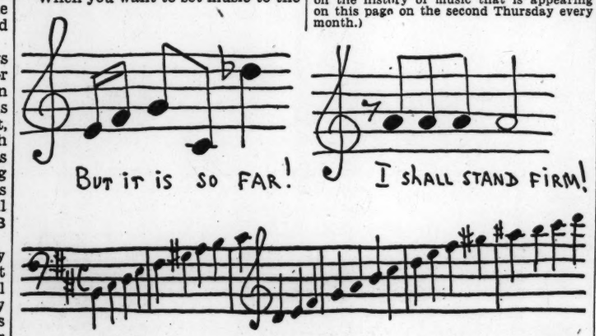
As music grew more and more complicated, not only scales, but separate intervals came to mean something. Nine hundred years ago, Guido from the Italian town of Arezzo invented the Do-Re-Mi-Fa-Sol-La scale. He did it by taking a tune with Latin words which happened to start every line a note higher; the syllables that started the lines he selected as names for the notes themselves. The first syllable was Ut which is Latin for "that," and it was only 400 years ago that it was changed to Do, because Ut was hard to sing. The Re comes from the Latin word Resonare, to resound; Mi from Mira (like Miracles); Fa from Famuli (like Family); Sol from Solve (the same word in English), and La from Labii, which is Latin for lips. So it was enough to say Fa to indicate the fourth note of the scale, Sol for the fifth note, and so on.

With the development of Counterpoint when several tunes were sung at the same time, and each tune carried a different set of words, it became very important to show the sense of the words by the pattern of the notes.

For instance, when the words were "Get up, get up," the melody would get up too, that is go up in arpeggio. When the words were: "Now to the right, then to the left," the melody would also turn to the right on the keyboard of the piano (which in music is really the same as up), and then to the left. When the words were "Go back, go back," the melody would turn down.

And how would you express "I stand firm"? Of course, you would use a single note, and repeat it several times. For the word "far" you would naturally use a wide interval, not the octave, because the octave sounds too much like the original note, but rather a half-step above the octave, which will give a sense of remoteness, seeing that the two notes (for instance C and D flat over an octave) are quite unrelated. But the octave is good for such words as "whole," "entire," in phrases like "in the whole world."

When you want to set music to the words "Lead me," you will use a long, long scale going over several octaves. For the feeling of joy, the major scale is used, in bright arpeggios. For sadness, there is the minor scale, with the raised seventh, lowered sixth, and sometimes, lowered second, to make it sound broken-up.



This Is the Way Bach Pictured Words in Melody Intervals—Bright Major Arpeggios for "Get Up"; a Half-Step Over an Octave for "So Far"; a Repeated Note for Firmness; a Long, Long Scale for Guidance

This habit of using special intervals to express the meaning of the words was so strong that it almost became a rule for composers. Even the greatest composer of all times, Bach, used these intervals very strictly so that without hearing the words one could guess the meaning of the music.

After Bach's time composers stopped this practice, and some modern composers out of mischief have written music that was exactly opposite to the words. For instance, one English composer wrote a piece of music called "Silence," in which the trumpets play in triple forte.

Music can express words and actions so accurately that it is possible to play an interesting game of "Listen and Guess." For instance, play a long scale and ask your friend to show what it means. If he walks slowly in the same direction, a step for each note of the scale, then he guessed right. Then play a turn, and make him turn around. Then play a sad tune in a minor key, coming down, and make him sit down and rest his chin on the palm of his hand. Then play C, and skip an octave and a half-step to D flat, which means "far," or "wide," and your friend will make a wide step as far as he can stretch. Of course, he will have to be musical, or else he won't be able to tell a difference between melodic patterns.

(This is the ninth article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

Sundown on Lone Mountain

Like a dark Indian in a red blanket,
A tall mountain stands at the desert's edge
Watching the Night run swiftly
Down the Western trail,
With arrows bright and pointed
In his hands and on his feet
Dark moccasins which make no sound.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Pedantic Parrakeets

By Laura Benét

Chapter Six

"Yes," thought Constance, "Emilie must have been listening and managed to hear when I whispered to Mary where the Guardhouse was. Goodness knows what she'll tell Miss Peterson!"

For a little while, burning resentment took possession of her. Should she go straight to Emilie and confront her with the whole thing? No, what good would that do? Better get on top of this obstacle if she could. The handing in of her paper might be delayed, but—she knew that she possessed a good memory. Would she, could she, recall the words of that piece of verse that had caused her such nightly anguish? With cheeks burning like fire and clenched hands she knelt by the shelf and suddenly found that the hard-won words like mountain echoes began to return to her. As she jotted them down, relief came.

Constance noticed, however, that Emilie did not appear at the dinner table. Nor did she emerge for chapel or study hour when rows of braided heads gathered at desks around the big student lamps in their special schoolrooms.

Copying the Carol

Constance was now calmer and could give her thoughts to her work. When her lessons for the next day were thoroughly mastered, she found she had fifteen minutes left. A whisper to Mrs. Fitzurse brought permission to write. Sheets of foolscap were drawn from the desk drawer and a fair copy of the carol made from memory. Presently Mrs. Fitzurse called her into the hall and spoke in low tones.

"Is anything troubling you?" Though without humor, Mrs. Fitzurse was one of the most comfortable and kind of human beings.

"Something did today," ventured Constance.

"Can you tell me what it was?"

"No-o. Not very well."

The matron's eyes were grave. "Sit down here a minute," she said. "You know that Emilie Valdez is competing for the carol?"

Constance listened, surprised. She had not heard.

"Emilie has a Latin parentage," went on Mrs. Fitzurse, "and she takes violent prejudices. We've been working with her temper for several years, ever since she was brought here as a little girl. Her father and mother are strange folk. If—if that is your piece for the contest,"—she glanced at the paper in Constance's hand—"give it to me. I'll keep it safely for you till Friday. Don't leave it in the dormitory. It might be destroyed. I trust you to keep this talk to yourself."

And Mrs. Fitzurse nodded her placid owl-like head as though to affirm: "A word to the wise is enough." Then she rose to ring the bell that marked the close of study hour. She knew that she could trust her girl.

The competition was soon forgotten in joyous preparations for Christmas. Even Emilie, now queerer than ever, was temporarily forgotten. In spite of what she knew had happened, Constance tried to speak naturally when they met, though often receiving no answer. But as Isolde and "Missionary" had to send their family presents weeks ahead, Christmas really began on the first of the month and lasted for weeks.

Mrs. Fitzurse, who sympathized with these preparations, took them frequently to the stores, also to the Sisters' House, where certain things might be bought for a song. Among these were square white boxes of Moravian peppermints, pincushions, tiny needlebooks in the shape of bonnets, penwipers like miniature brooms, and charming cards of the town.

Even shy Sister Martha's room was occasionally thrown open to visitors, who were amazed at her exquisite hand-lettering and coloring. She and Constance soon became friends. While the other girls were chattering in Sister Rose's room downstairs, Constance would steal up for a talk with her.

"I understand from your teacher that you have entered the carol contest," said Sister Martha one day. "If you have a copy of your verses, would you like me to letter and illuminate them for you to send home to your mother?"

The Story So Far

Constance Helm, in her first term at the old Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, decided to compete in the school's Christmas Carol contest. Trying to find a quiet place to think and write her poem, she came on an old storeroom, which she named the "Guardhouse"; there she worked on it. Hurrying to obey the gong one Sunday evening and avoid a late mark, she left the manuscript of the now completed carol in the cupboard. Returning the next day, she found it torn into tiny scraps that couldn't be read. Her dormitory neighbor, Emilie Veldez, she knew, must have had a hand in its destruction. Some weeks before, Emilie had found the door of her parrakeets' cage open and one of the birds flown. She had blamed Constance because she thought a squirrel that Constance encouraged had frightened the bird away.

"How wonderful! Thank you so much, but I couldn't pay enough."

"Oh, I think you could. I love that work, you know I'd be glad to do it for little or nothing."

"I'll bring you over a copy," she promised, and forgot all the pretty things on display in speculation about the contest. This was December fourth. Three weeks only until Christmas Day. And the carol had to be set to music and practiced.

Everyone was electrified next morning by a thrilling announcement, namely, that the Committee of Moravian Elders in charge of the carol contest would notify the winner by letter within a week.

December seventh came and December eleventh. Mail was always placed on the girls' desks in their respective schoolrooms at eleven o'clock in the morning. Next to a letter from her father, Constance saw a small, white note covered with rather faltering and spidery handwriting. Her heart beat high as she carried it to class, opening it surreptitiously, in the corridor. An overwhelming disappointment confronted her as she read the words it contained:

"Please confer with the Committee at the house of the Reverend Diefenderfer at two o'clock today. Permission may be obtained from your principal."

Quite breathless, Constance wondered what such a message could mean? Had there been a tie between her and another girl? Had anything gone wrong? But she had sense enough to keep the matter to herself and see Dr. Reinecke, who readily granted permission for her to go the short distance alone.

Glad enough that she had no companion, Constance was ushered into the hot, book-lined room of a gray house, two blocks away. Its windows were filled with growing plants. Sunk deep in a chair before a tall, roller-top desk, sat a venerable gentleman whose voice literally trickled, it was so slow. He had a goatee and looked as if he had meditated much. Two other elderly men high in the Moravian Church waited in upholstered chairs on the other side of the room.

Before the Elders

"Miss Helm?" a deep voice was saying, "your contribution is—hmn—the most successful—hmn—of any manuscript that has—ah—been turned in. We have (pause) read it—ah—and were about—hmn—to give it first place when"—and he waved a sheet of paper dramatically before her—"this turned up at the last minute. Remarkably like yours—remarkably."

So Emilie had copied it before tearing it up. With hands that were actually shaking, Constance took up the other paper, recognizing Emilie's name upon it. It was like hers, only the verses had been shortened somewhat. What should she do? Would they believe her?

"What happened?" asked the younger of the other judges, seeing her face. "Was it a case of jealousy? Let's have the facts."

She told them in a few brief sentences the story of the hiding place and the torn manuscript; also the loss of the bird and Emilie's resentment.

Another member of the Committee broke in. "Excuse me," he remarked cheerfully. "But I think the bird's owner can set herself at rest. A parrakeet was found by my boy and is at present being cherished and fed and tended to a degree by all the children. Weeks have passed since it came to us, and they will be broken-hearted at giving it up. Stop by and see if this is not the 'lost one.'"

(To be continued next Thursday)

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Wonders of Research: Earth Unpeeled

Quarry blasts made to serve as miniature earthquakes and to help disclose the secret of the formation of earth's crust —Birds migrate in response to light.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In order to test the theory that the earth's crust consists of several layers of different kinds of rock overlaying each other not unlike an onion, Dr. Louis B. Slichter, professor of geophysics in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, intends using man-made earthquakes—powerful quarry blasts—in New England this summer.

These will enable him to study the earth's crust to depths of more than 20 miles. Observing staffs will be stationed at varying distances from several large quarries with instruments more sensitive than those usually employed in measuring real quakes. Dr. Slichter has been granted $5350 for this work from the Penrose Bequest of the Geological Society of America.

Today, popular opinion among geologists as to the earth's structure holds that beneath an outer layer of sedimentary rocks is a granite-gneiss shell, a shell of peridotite or basic rock, and then a core of nickel and iron, with perhaps a transitional layer between the last two. To bolster or deflate this theory is objective No. 1.

Twelve super-sensitive portable seismographs, specially designed by Dr. Slichter for the project, will be placed at regular intervals within

Dr. Louis B. Slichter With Seismograph
Portable Mechanism Used for Study of Stone-Quarry Explosions

100 miles or more from the blasting point. Each is capable of detecting a ground movement as slight as a hundred-thousandth of an inch. In general, researchers determine rock structure within the earth's crust by measuring the time elapsing between detonation and the recording of the shock by the seismograph.

Tern Tells Story

Two of the mysteries of spring, the migration of birds and the mating season of animals, were explained recently to be due to variations in the intensity of light as the sun shifts north of the equator.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Austin Clark of the Smithsonian Institution, both asserted that there is nothing supernatural or mysterious about the phenomenon.

"As the sun crosses the equator and the length of day in the northern hemisphere increases, the robins, ducks and other birds go north in direct response to the intensity of light," Mr. Clark said. "The most extreme example," he noted, "is the Arctic tern, which winters inside the Antarctic circle and then, as the sun goes north, flies almost from pole to pole to spend the summer in the Arctic."

Colors Thick and Thin

If after the next summer shower a puddle is noted in the street, covered with a thin film of oil reddish in color, that film will be exactly nine millionths of an inch thick

It has been measured by Dr. Katharine Blodgett, who has spent several years working with Dr. Irving Langmuir in the General Electric research laboratory. She has devised a method of measuring films so thin that the total thickness of 35,000 of them piled atop each other would be no greater than the thickness of newsprint.

Color is the indicator she uses. For instance, a straw-yellow color indicates a thickness of seven-millionths of an inch. Thus the streaks and patches of color of an oil film constitute an accurate contour map of the film topography, the scale from color to color being one millionth of an inch.

Tropical Tree Fabric

The latest banana-coconut combination turns out to be no soda-foundation concoction, but a fabric for sports clothes, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. The fibers from the two tropical products make a novel textile especially adaptable to beach wear. Formerly the closest approach to a "textile" use for tough coconut fibers was in the familiar doormat.

Solutions Are Problems

Mankind for centuries has been using sugar and salt in beverages and food; yet to find out what happens to them when dissolved remains one of the most baffling problems of natural science.

They constitute part of the larger question of determining the properties of all solvents, covered in a recent symposium on "Ions in Solution," held at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. It is the ionization of various atoms that is responsible when atoms of silver rush through a solution and deposit themselves as silver-plating on silverware. Ionization is also responsible for the operation of the automobile storage battery.

Wiring to Load

Like pipes, wires leak when overloaded. They leak heat, lack power, lose money. Lights dim and dip, the refrigerator runs too long, and the iron heats so slowly and poorly that it often uses twice the current—when wires are too small.

Many homes were wired when electricity was intended only for lighting, and such wiring systems are overloaded, inadequate and obsolete. They have to supply more light than was dreamed of in the early days, and in addition, an appliance load which is 67 per cent heavier than intended.

Almost overnight, the sales of water heaters, room coolers and electric roasters have doubled. Twenty-eight million radios and 11,000,000 refrigerators have been sold in less than 10 years. All have established the need for better wiring.

For those who might wish to make the change, new wires on the market today are plainly marked and measured. They are flame and moisture proof, and tell at a glance the name of the manufacturer, the size, the type, and the voltage.

Polarized Light For Stress Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—By shooting a beam of polarized light through a bakelite model of a cross section of Seattle's Ruby Dam, Prof. F. Burt Farquharson of the University of Washington expects to disclose to engineers the exact amount of stress that will bear upon each square inch of masonry of a completed structure. The waves of this polarized light vibrate in one plane only; ordinary light waves vibrate in all directions at once, the professor explains.

The cross section of the dam is a horizontal view in the shape of an arc with the water pressing against the outer edge of the curve. From a powerful lamp source, the beam is reflected off a three-foot mirror shaped much like one used in the headlight of an automobile. The beam strikes another mirror, a polished black plate, and is then passed through the cross section. At the same time a rubber tube on the outside of the curve, the side of the dam in contact with the waters of the Skagit river, is inflated with oil, producing a pressure against the bakelite.

Lines parallel to the outer curve of the dam appear as the oil pressure is increased, moving out from the adge toward the center of the dam. These lines can be translated into pounds of stress per square inch. Photographs of these strain lines give a permanent record for future calculations.

Jefferson Nickel Revision Intimated

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Felix Schlag, sculptor, who won a prize of $1,000 for the best design for the forthcoming Jefferson nickel, said he had sent revised sketches of the new coin to Washington for Administration approval.

He was asked several weeks ago to change lettering on the coin from a modern style to a more classical form, and he said President Roosevelt had proposed the reverse side show a larger part of Jefferson's Monticello home than the artist had first outlined.

"Apart from that," Herr Schlag, a native German, said, "the design seemed to be well liked in Washington. I have worked hard on the new sketches and hope one will be completely satisfactory."

Model of 'Unity' Wins Fair Award; Camden, Sculptor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 9—Harry Poole Camden of Parkersburg, W. Va., is the winner of a $10,000 prize for sculpture to decorate the Federal Building at the New York World's Fair 1939, an announcement by Theodore T. Hayes, Executive Assistant Commissioner of the United States World's Fair Commission, said today.

Formerly an instructor at Cornell University, Mr. Camden won the contest, in which 430 sculptors from throughout the Nation participated, with a work entitled "Unity." It will embellish the main facade of the Federal Government's pavilion.

His model is designed for reproduction to a height of 36 feet and will be placed upon a huge corbel above and to the right of the door of the Hall of Legislature. The award carried with it the commission to execute a similar statue, to be called "Peace," for harmonious emplacement at the door of the Hall of the Judiciary.

After consultation with Howard L. Cheney, architect of the United States Building, Mr. Camden is to design in addition an American eagle to be repeated directly over each doorway, and four rectangular panels in relief to symbolize the animal, agricultural, manufacturing, and natural resources of America.

Runner-up in the competition was Louis Slobodkin of New York City, who submitted a statue of Lincoln as a young man in the rail-splitter era. What disposal the United States Commission is to make of this work has not been determined, Mr. Hayes said.

Mr. Camden described his model as follows:

"A dominating figure, at the foot of which stands a group of three figures—a man, his wife, and their child—representing the average American family. The chief figure, symbolizing unity, lifts with the right hand a cloak of protection for the family.

"The composition has been kept as simple as possible, one which I hope will be eloquent to all who see it. The story it aims to tell is as simple as the treatment I have given it: that is, unity and protection."

Mr. Camden, who is 38 years old, studied at the Yale School of Fine Arts and won the Prix de Rome in 1924. He continued his studies until 1927 in Italy as a fellow of the American Academy in Rome. He has taught architecture at Cornell for eight years.

From March 15 until May 30 Mr. Camden worked upon his model, delivering it to the judges only the day before a jury began the task of making the selection.

Lining Up for Safer Crossings

Wide World

"Safety Sallys" at Attention
City Manager Randall M. Dorton of Long Beach, Calif., Points at His Troop of Crossing Protectors Similar in Design to Those Used in Fullerton and Elsewhere in the State

World Record Set By Aviator Rossi In Load Carrying

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Maj. Maurice Rossi, the French transatlantic flier, set a world's record yesterday for a 5,000 kilometer flight with a 1,000 kilogram load, completing the distance in 12 hours, 27 minutes, 38 seconds.

The flight was over a closed circuit across Southern France between Istres and Cazaux, and was made at an average speed of 401.3 kilometers (about 249.5 miles) per hour.

This broke the previous record of 325.257 kilometers (about 202 miles) per hour set by the Russian flier Vladimir Kokinaki Aug. 26, 1937.

'Dummy' Girls Aid in Making Safe Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FULLERTON, Calif.—Mutely appealing for motorists to be careful at school crossings, a dozen "school-girl-crossing signs" stand smiling at places where children must cross busy thoroughfares.

These signs are the result of long hours of work by the Fullerton Twenty-Thirty Club, young businessmen who decided last autumn to make construction of the signs a club project.

Members of the club went at night to near-by Placentia where their President, Hal Polley, is High School Instructor in Industrial Arts. They enrolled in a class in manual training in which work was done upon the signs.

As a starter they had a model which was designed by V. G. Wolfe, an Orange, Calif., traffic officer. Club members realized the signs would have to take severe punishment in traffic. They made a sturdy form of five-ply laminated wood, set it up in the street and crashed an automobile into it at a normal speed. It was discovered that by proper construction the signs could be made to break from the base without great damage to construction. Repairs after that were comparatively easy.

The signs are attractively finished, hand decorated with not less than eight coats of paint. When in use they stand in the dividing line between traffic lanes. Motorists testify the appearance of the life-like images tends to make them careful.

Skiers Take Notice: Shucks! It's Pike's Peak

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 9 (AP)—Residents of this city at the base of Pike's Peak glanced at the calendar twice yesterday to make sure it's June.

Whistling blizzards on the 14,000-foot peak deposited six inches of snow on the ground and plunged the mercury to 46 degrees.

World Vista by Short Waves

A time table of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursday of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters	Megacycles	Time (E. S. T.)
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.82	4.78	5:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota Colombia	61.98	4.84	6 p. m.-mid.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	61.73	4.86	5-10:45 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin Colombia	61.48	4.88	5-11 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	61.22	4.90	6-11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	3-10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	6-10 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4-10:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.06	5.88	7-10:30 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City	50.00	6.00	4-midnight.
CFCX	Montreal	49.96	6.01	noon-midnight
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	3-11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.88	6.02	5:30-11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.—midnight
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	7-8 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.68	6.04	5-11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-1 a. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	49.40	6.07	6-11 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali Colombia	49.30	6.08	7-10:30 p. m.
CRCX	Toronto	49.26	6.09	Noon-8p. m.
W9XF	Chicago	49.18	6.10	evenings, irreg.
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.86	6.14	5-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.15	5-11 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	58.72	6.16	3:30-10:30 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City Dominican Rep.	48.05	6.24	5:45-10 p. m.
YV4RD	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	6:30-9:30 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas Venezuela	46.88	6.40	5:30-10:30 p. m.
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	46.80	6.41	5-10:30 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	4:30-9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.33	6.62	Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sunday, 5:30-7:30 p. m.: Thursday, 9-11 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m., Sun., Wed.
COBX	Havana	32 61	9.20	noon-midnight
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.12	9.33	6-11 p. m., irreg.
HBL	Geneva	32.14	9.34	Irreg., near 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana	31.70	9.43	Noon-midnight
XEWW	Mexico City	31.58	9.50	4-8 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne	31.57	9.51	4-7 a. m.
GSB	London	31.55	9.51	Mid.-2-15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30, 9:20-11:20 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	31.54	9.51	Thursday, 8-10 a. m.
HJ6ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	6-10 p. m.
ZRH	relays Johannesburg	31.50	9.52	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong	31.49	9.52	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m.
DJN	Berlin	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:45 p. m.: mid.-11 a. m.
DJA	Berlin	31.38	9.56	(same as DJN)
YDB	Soerabaya, Java	31.41	9.55	5:30-10 a. m.
VUB	Bombay	31.36	9.56	near 10 p. m.-2 a. m.
W1XK	Boston	31.35	9.57	6 a. m. to 1 a. m.
KZRM	Manila	31.35	9.57	5-7 a. m.
GSC	London	31.32	9.58	6:20-8:30- 9:20-11:20 p. m.
VLR	Melbourne	31.32	9.58	Mid.-8:30 a. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 6-8:30 a. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
W3XAU	Philadelphia	31.28	9.58	Noon-11 p. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
RAN	Moscow	31.25	9.60	8:30-10 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.24	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
ZRK	relays Johannesburg	31.23	9.61	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-11 p. m.
HJ7ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	31.15	9.63	6-10:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome	31.13	9.64	7:45-9 p. m.
CS2WA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires, Argentina	31.06	9.66	5-10:30 p. m.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	30.96	9.68	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9-10 p. m.
COCQ	Havana	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
IRF	Rome	30.52	9.83	7:45-9 p. m.
COCM	Havana	30.51	9.83	5-midnight
EAQ	Madrid	30.43	9.86	6-8 p. m.
JDY	Dairen, Manchuria	30.22	9.92	Irreg., near 6 a. m.
COBC	Havana	30.12	9.94	4-midnight
ORK	Brussels	30.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-9 a. m.
COCX	Havana	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight
SPD	Warsaw	26.01	11.53	6-8 p. m., irreg.
HP5A	Panama City, Panama	25.64	11.70	6-10 p. m.
Radio	Mondial, Paris	25.61	11.72	7-9:15, 9:30-11:45 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.73	6 p. m.-mid.
GSD	London	25.53	11.75	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 1-5; 6:20-8:30; 9:20-11:30 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	25.51	11.76	9-11 p. m., irreg.
DJD	Berlin	25.49	11.77	4:50-11:45 p. m.; mid.-11 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston	25.45	11.79	4-6 p. m.
JZJ	Tokyo	25.42	11.80	7-7:30 a. m.
COGF	Matanzas, Cuba	25.42	11.80	3-10 p. m.
2RO	Rome	25.40	11.81	6-7:30 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.83	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
OLR4A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 6:55-9:55 p. m.; (or try 15.23 megs.)
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Radio	Mondial, Paris	25.24	11.88	10:15 a. m.-7 p. m.
RNE	Moscow	25.00	12.02	10:45 p. m.-mid.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.35	Sun., 1:45-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw	22.00	13.63	6-8 p. m., irreg.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.04	14.97	Irreg., near 5 and 11 a. m.
DJL	Berlin	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSF	London	19.82	15.14	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 4-6 p. m.
GSO	London	19.76	15.18	Mid.-2:15 a. m.; 4-6 p. m.
DJB	Berlin	19.74	15.20	4:40-11:45 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.21	9 a. m.-6 p. m.
PCJ	Huizen, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 9-11 a. m.
OLR5A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	(See 11.84 megs.)
Radio	Mondial, Paris	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston	19.67	15.25	Irreg., daytime
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Near 8 a. m., irreg.
GSP	London	19.60	15.31	1-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.33	Noon-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest	19.52	15.37	Sun., 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Berlin	16.89	17.77	8:15-10 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17.77	8:30-10:30 a. m., ex. Wed. and Tuesdays
W3XAL	New York (NBC)	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-5 p. m.
GSG	London	16.86	17.79	Mid.-2:15; 5:45-8:50; 8:55 a. m.-12:40; 1-4 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	15.77	19.02	Mon., 8-10 a. m.
GSH	London	13.97	21.47	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	13.91	21.50	Noon-11 p. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	13.94	21.52	7 a. m.-noon
GSJ	London	13.93	21.53	5:40 a. m.-12:40 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh (NBC)	13.92	12.54	7-10 a. m.

Cheers and Apology to Thomas Mark Newark Regret for Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., June 9—What has been alluded to as a "Hyde Park for free speech," similar to London's famous open-air meeting place for the ventilation of grievances, has been established here with the setting aside of Washington Park for speakers during a test period of 90 days.

This project was announced by Joseph M. Byrne, Director of Public Property, who, following the attack upon Norman Thomas last Saturday night, was termed an "embryonic Hitler," by the routed Socialist leader. The proffer did not go the whole Hyde Park way, however, for Mr. Byrne stated a permit would be required for those planning addresses in this tentative "Newark free speech reserve." No permit is necessary in London's open-air forum.

This plan to buttress the Bill of Rights in Newark climaxed a day of considerable recanting, after Mr. Thomas had appeared before the Newark City Commissioners in City Hall to urge a thorough investigation of Saturday's riot and a guarantee that Constitutional rights would be observed in the future.

Guarantee Delayed

The commission immediately announced that Mr. Thomas's request for an investigation would be conducted by Deputy Chief Frank Brex, rather than by Deputy Chief Philip Sebold, to whom Mr. Thomas had objected, Mr. Thomas's request that the Commission grant him a guarantee of future observance of Constitutional rights was waived until Deputy Chief Brex had submitted his findings. To give Mr. Thomas such a guarantee at present would amount to affirming police laxity before the charge was proved, the Commission indicated.

City Commissioner Vincent Murphy, Director of Finance and Revenue, made an unreserved apology, however, when he expressed his support of free speech and added, "I regret the Military Park incident last night."

During the hearing, at which Mr. Thomas spoke for 10 minutes to the accompaniment of cheers from the audience and evident sympathy from the Commissioners, Mr. Byrne announced he had been misquoted as denying Military Park to all but veterans and patriotic spokesmen. Mr. Thomas replied that, if such was the case, he in turn recanted his charge that Mr. Byrne was an "embryonic Hitler."

Start of Fascism

Mr. Thomas said in part: "If you can check the incipient beginnings of this kind of mob action in Essex County, the word will go out all over the United States, and we may be relieved of the curse that has happened in the totalitarian states of Europe."

After characterizing some of the rioters as men with police records and as hoodlums, Mr. Thomas declared: "This is the way Fascism grows. You take men of this type and you stick flags in their hands, mind you, as if they were patriots defending liberty. You let them have tomatoes, and apples, and stones, and electric-light bulbs. You let them without effective police interference, bombard a speaker who quietly stood waiting for enough order to be heard. No action is taken whatever. When that happens American liberty is in danger."

Just before Mr. Thomas left the hall, Michael Breitkopf, a veteran who headed a delegation of protest at the Military Park, made the following statement: "I consider the whole affair as a most shocking and disgraceful incident in the life of our city, which I deeply deplore. We did not wish to challenge the right of Mr. Thomas to speak, but we did challenge his right to speak in this particular park, which is dedicated to our war veterans."

Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of Newark University, as spokesman for a citizens' committee, submitted a statement deploring the riot.

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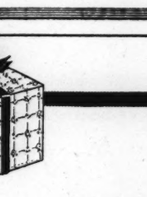
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O	R	B		B	E	E				
U						R				
R	A	P		Y	E	S				
S	C	A	L	E	N	E				
	E	L	A	M	D					

The Home Forum

Harp and Ocarina

WELL can I understand Charpentier's loving use of street-cries in his opera "Louise," for I can resist no manifestation of vocal street life. I am fascinated by the cries of coal and oil men, fruit and vegetable peddlers, ice cream and snowball venders, knife and scissors grinders, rag and junk dealers. I almost always pause to listen to the paper boys crying, "Piper," noting their instinctive substitution of a narrow piercing front vowel for a rounder broader back one. Rarely have I passed, without stopping to listen, the spiel of some street salesman high-pitching his product. And the midway at circus, carnival, exposition, or county fair holds a rich feast of cries for me. The Pied Piper of Hamelin would have found me an eager follower. I will drop anything and everything to trail a hurdy-gurdy man or any other street musician.

I had scarcely finished my dinner last night when the music of what sounded like a flute, accompanied by a harp, floated through the open windows. The air was Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the cool airy loveliness of flute-like music soared above rippling arpeggios from the harp. In a second I was out of the house, pursuing the sound up the street.

♪ ♪ ♪

SOMEWHAT TO MY surprise, I found not two, but one street musician surrounded by a crowd of sympathetic listeners in front of a large apartment house. A short Italian sat on a collapsible stool on the sidewalk before a small harp. With his right hand he stroked the harp, in his left he held what the children call a sweet potato, a small egg-shaped terra-cotta instrument on which he fluted.

After the applause and the generously and considerately bestowed pay-off—one woman had sent down a bill in an envelope—he stopped playing for a while and we talked. I learned that his name was Giuseppe Gualtieri, originally of Milan, Italy, now of Revere, Massachusetts. As a young man, he had played in municipal bands in Milan and Venice. Years ago, he had emigrated to play in a band in Canada; later he had toured the United States in vaudeville. Now that movies had banished vaudeville, he was a street-musician. He played, he said, the harp, the flute, and the ocarina.

"Oh," I said, translating, "little goose," at the same time trying rather vainly to see some resemblance between the terra-cotta object he held in his hand and a goose, little or otherwise. He demurred, but so gently as to appear that he half agreed with me.

"In Italy," he said, "when a young man loves a girl, he serenades her, after midnight, with 'O Carina,' and that is why the instrument is called ocarina." Far was it from me to dispute that pleasant bit of popular etymology.

♪ ♪ ♪

PROBABLY BECAUSE I had recently heard "Pagliacci," and one of its airs had been running through my head for days, I asked him if he knew Beppe, the Harlequin's, serenade from that opera. I thought it would sound well on the flute-like ocarina.

He shook his head. "But I can play the Angel's Serenade," he said.

"By Braga?" I said with a proud display of knowledge in Major Bowes's best manner.

"By Braga," he answered, and straightway began to play.

In the interval which followed the close of this sentimental melody, I asked him about his harp. On its neck was engraved "Erard Frères, Paris 1809." It was from the house of a famous maker, for Sebastian Erard was the perfector of the modern orchestral harp. Naturally, this was no large orchestral harp; in size it was half way between a large harp and the small Irish harp. It was gut-stringed. He had bought it here in Boston, he said, from a former member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN RESPONSE TO my interest, Giuseppe drew from the inside pocket of his coat a rather worn folded sheet of paper. On it he had listed his repertoire in an Old World copper-plate hand. He apologized with the simple dignity which characterized all he said, did, and was, for its hand-worn condition. "I make a new one tonight," he said. His repertoire ranged from airs from the Italian operas and such canzoni as "O Sole Mio" to "Swonny (sic) River." I was about to make a choice, when a young lady asked him to play "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." Giuseppe said: "Yes, but before I play that I play now for the children," and he played a medley of tunes, "School Days," "Pop Goes the Weasel," and other jiggish pieces.

After we had had "When Irish Eyes" and other airs, I invited him into my house to have some refreshment; but he said no, it was getting late, he must go back to Revere. "Some other day?" he asked. "Some other day," I answered; and, stowing his ocarina into his pocket and shouldering his Erard Frères harp, he made off down the street toward the car line.

HORACE REYNOLDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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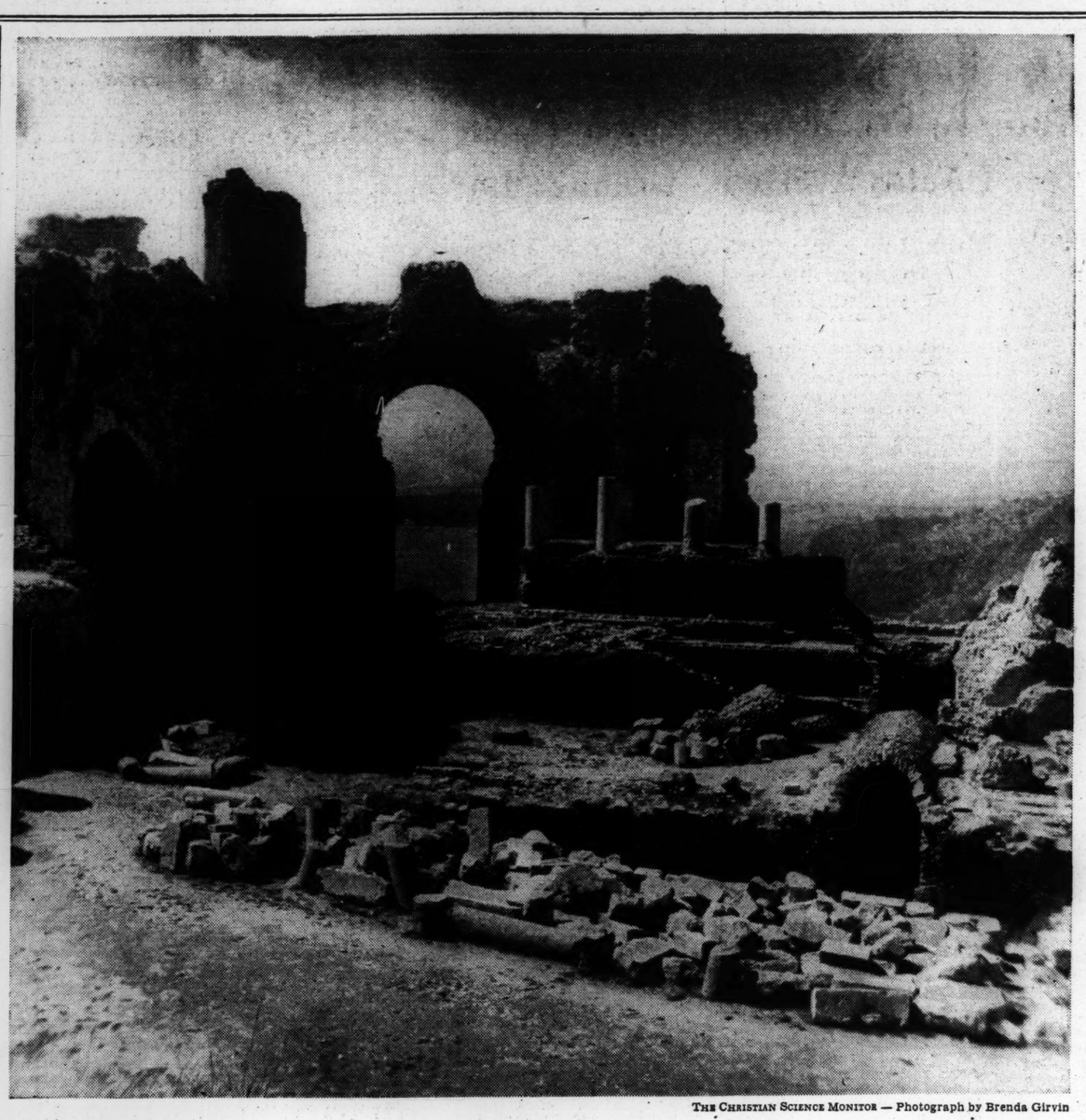

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brenda Girvin

THE GREEK THEATER AT TAORMINA

HOW lovely in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is the spring, when the vine buds are bursting out of their pale green husks and the delicate almond blossom sweeps against the deep blue sky.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies! It is a romantic name and dates back to the time when Frederick II held his court at Palermo. Lately its use has come into fashion since voyagers, hearing the tales of the beauty of Apulia, instead of traveling straight down to the Island, have turned eastward at Naples and made their way into the Heel to the town of Lecce, the Florence of the south, as it is called. The journey is only a couple of hundred miles, but how the nature of the country changes!

The small houses, square as bandboxes, are dazzlingly white; the trees are white, too, for they are lime-washed; the cherry blossom on the trees is white as driven snow. The earth is red-brown, with a carpet of wine-colored clover. The olive trees are more fruitful than in any other part of Italy and are "harvested" in the queer conical shaped huts—built solidly of brick—with which the countryside is scattered and which are so distinctive of Apulia.

Lecce is a beautiful town. It was originally a duchy of its own, but in the latter days of the eighteenth century it became part of the two Sicilies. Every building, every house, is built of cream stone. The most beautiful of all the buildings is the Santa Croce, a Byzantine Church. This stone is a local product, soft to fashion into the finest carving, hardening under exposure, so that it wears as well as the sturdiest granite. Such a clean, friendly people. But how curious! "Where have you come from? Where are you going? What have you in that package?"

♪ ♪ ♪

TO GO ON to the other—the better known—Sicily, it is not necessary to return to Naples. It is delightful to break the journey at Salerno and linger for some hours in beautiful Amalfi. Here you may chance on some peasant toiling home under a load of empty baskets, or a worker from the paper mills with his bundle on his head. There is much activity in Amalfi.

Three hundred miles to that other Kingdom of Sicily—the Island of the Toe! And all the way the perfume of orange blossom.

How beautiful is Taormina under the shadow of snow-capped Etna—most beautiful at break of day when the sun throws long shadows on the green, sloping land beneath it. At Taormina there are ruins of a Greek theater, said to be the finest in Europe.

On round the island through Catania, closer still to Etna. How black it looks. Always smoking! The sun shining. The sky blue. An old woman, taking out her chair and sitting by the roadside, cutting strips of orange peel into a basin. All through Sicily there are pictures.

♪ ♪ ♪

ON TO SYRACUSE, with cream-colored buildings reminiscent of Lecce, a colorful port, and leisured inhabitants! At shopping time, if you happen to come down one of the narrow streets of the town, it is no uncommon thing to see dozens of baskets being lowered by the owners of the first and second floors to the shops beneath!

Exclusive to Sicily are its carts. The most elaborate are to be seen in Palermo, the capital and richest town of the island. But they are everywhere. In the crowded piazza, on the country road laden with branches of the olive tree, figs for the market, all the fruits of the luxuriant earth of Sicily. Before a peasant takes a wife or buys a house, he must have his cart. It is painted with mythological subjects, stories of the opera, with religious subjects, a ballet dancer or a wrestler, according to the taste of the owner. And the horse that draws it has gaily colored harness, inset with squares of mirror; so that, as it ambles along, the sunlight shines and glints and sparkles upon it till it looks like a myriad of flashing stones.

O'Sullivan's Glen

O ERIN, I sing of your mystical beauty
Its loveliness dwells in my heart;
It blossoms for me in a glow of remembrance
Above the perfection of art.

I mind how O'Sullivan's brook is cascading
As lightly as ribbons may flare
Down O'Sullivan's glen by the lake of Killarney
Ah, such were an artist's despair!

The mosses and flowers that muffle the dingle
Are softer than carpets of kings,
I fancy they come from the fingers of fairies
All woven of butterflies' wings.

O Erin, I dream of your charm and your beauty
That haunt me wherever I be,
For ever I hear the refrain of your waters
Like lullabies sung by the sea.

CLIFFORD H. NOWLIN

Buying Literature

IT IS a joy to go through booksellers' catalogues, ticking here and there a possible purchase. Formerly, when I could seldom spare money, I kept catalogues as much as possible out of sight; now I savour them page by page, and make a pleasant virtue of the discretion I must needs impose upon myself. But greater still is the happiness of unpacking volumes which one has bought without seeing them. I am no hunter of rarities; I care nothing for first editions and for tall copies; what I buy is literature, food for the soul of man. The first glimpse of bindings when the inmost protective wrapper has been folded back! The first gleam of a gilded title! Here is a work the name of which has been known to me for half a lifetime, but which I never yet saw; I take it reverently in my hand, gently I open it; my eyes are dim with excitement as I glance over chapter-headings, and anticipate the treat which awaits me.—From an Early Essay by GEORGE GISSING.

"Wilt thou be made whole?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fifth chapter of John's Gospel it is recorded that Jesus once saw a man who, for thirty-eight years, had sought to gain a healing through the supposedly curative waters of the pool of Bethesda. To the Master's question, "Wilt thou be made whole?" the impotent man replied, "Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me." Jesus' spiritual perception brushed aside the material testimony, and at his command the man arose, healed of the infirmity.

The spiritual import of this incident in the compassionate ministry of Christ Jesus has spanned the centuries, and today holds a deep significance for all who are heavy laden. Today, as of old, men are seeking hither and yon for the things which they believe essential to happiness. Invalids seek health at mineral wells, health resorts, or through the use of various highly advertised remedies. Business men scan the stock market for an open sesame to prosperity. Nations resort to aggressive war with the hope of enlarging their borders and thereby stabilizing their supply of raw materials, upon which it is believed national prosperity depends. Of one and all, Christian Science asks, in the compassionate words of Christ Jesus, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

Christian Science reveals the truth of being, and shows the method whereby this truth may be utilized to purify, dignify, and happify human existence. It shows that health, purity, strength, peace, and well-being exist in divine Mind. These are inviolable, because Mind maintains its creation in permanent perfection. Wholeness is the normal status of God's idea or reflection—our true selfhood. No evil, whether it calls itself disease, greed, jealousy, or selfishness, is known to God, or intrudes upon God's love for His idea, man.

Wholeness, or holiness, is the essence of man's true being, and is expressed in human experience as health and harmony. True health is not a fluctuating sense of personal ease, dependent upon physical phenomena. The dictionary defines "health" as "state of being whole." On page 120 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health."

Health is the consciousness of harmony. One who identifies himself with the man of God's creating comprehends that, throughout eternity, his true selfhood never departs from a state of wholeness, because divine Principle forever holds man in the radiance of spiritual harmony.

Supply no more exists in materiality or issues from it than does health. One has only to look about him to be convinced that materiality does not constitute enduring prosperity. Stock markets crash, commodity prices fall below the cost of production, and favorable trade balances vanish. The substance of all good, which mortals hope for, is to be found only in spiritual ideas, forever inherent in divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 468): "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance."

Through consistent and persistent right thinking these great truths may be established in one's consciousness, thereby proving that true selfhood is at one with God. Divine Mind is omniscient, and the function of Mind's ideas is to reflect Mind, omniscience. Since in God's creation there is only perfection, it follows that what one knows about God, or is conscious of, is his own perfect being. When one exchanges material beliefs for spiritual facts, he begins consciously to reflect God. Thus his human experience cannot but take on the hues of harmony.

In the troubled world of today mankind yearns more than ever before for a haven of rest wherein health, security, and peace are unassailed. Much of the effort which is being put forth to this end, however, is misdirected, and sometimes amounts to little more than a crude protest at limitation. In order to find good in its perpetual stability and glory, one must seek it in Spirit. For the protective, tender influence of God's law is not found in material modes and methods.

Despite materialistic thinking to the contrary, the deepest longing of the human heart is to know God. As a flower turns to the sunlight or the magnet to the pole, so men turn to the source of true being. This fundamental longing is the prayer of right desire which finds its complement in the divine tenderness recorded by Jeremiah (31:3), "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee."

The harmony of true being is singing its way into the hearts of men through the revelation and demonstration of scientific Christianity. No evil, however apparent, can stay the dawning of the spiritual radiance which dispels the darkness of materialism. And to the query, "Wilt thou be made whole?" one whose thought reflects the fullness of Love and Life, with joy responds, "In reality I am whole."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Lullaby

BENEATH the house the tide creeps in and out;
And, if you lie awake, you hear the song,
The murmuring music of the lapping waves,
That sing incessantly the whole night long.

G. C.

"Vuoi esser risanato?"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NEL quinto capitolo dell'Evangelo di Giovanni si racconta che Gesù vide una volta un uomo che per trentotto anni aveva cercato di ottenere la guarigione per mezzo delle acque congetturalmente curative della vasca di Betesda. Alla domanda del Maestro, "Vuoi esser risanato?" l'uomo incapacitato rispose: "Signore, io non ho alcuno che, quando l'acqua è mossa, mi metta nella vasca, e mentre ci vengo io, un altro vi scende prima di me". La percezione spirituale di Gesù spazzò via la testimonianza materiale, ed al suo comando l'uomo si alzò, guarito dalla sua infermità.

Il significato spirituale di questo incidente nel ministerio compassionevole di Cristo Gesù si stende attraverso i secoli, ed oggi ha un significato profondo per tutti quelli che sono aggravati. Oggi, come nel passato, gli uomini cercano qua e là le cose che essi considerano essenziali per la felicità. Gli infermi cercano la salute alle fonti minerali, ai luoghi di cura, o coll'uso di vari rimedi di cui si fa intensa pubblicità. Gli uomini d'affari scorrono i bollettini di borsa per un "apriti sèsamo!" alla ricchezza. Le nazioni ricorrono a guerre aggressive nella speranza di allargare i loro confini e di stabilizzare così la loro provvista di materie prime, dalle quali si crede che dipenda la prosperità nazionale. Dal primo all'ultimo, la Scienza Cristiana domanda loro nelle compassionevoli parole di Cristo Gesù: "Vuoi esser risanato?"

La Scienza Cristiana rivela la verità dell'essere, ed indica il metodo col quale questa verità può essere utilizzata per purificare, nobilitare e rendere felice l'umana esistenza. Essa mostra che la salute, la purità, la forza, la pace ed il benessere esistono nella Mente divina. Questi sono inviolabili, poichè la Mente conserva la sua creazione in perfezione permanente. L'integrità è lo stato normale dell'idea o riflessione di Dio—il nostro vero essere. Nessun male, si chiami esso malattia, avidità, gelosia od egoismo è noto a Dio, nè intrude nell'amore di Dio verso la Sua idea, l'uomo.

L'integrità, o santità, è l'essenza del vero essere dell'uomo, ed è espressa nell'esperienza umana in qualità di salute ed armonia. La vera salute non è un senso incerto di benessere personale, che dipende da fenomeni fisici. Il dizionario definisce "salute" come "lo stato di essere sano". A pagina 120 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "La salute non è una condizione della materia, bensì della Mente; nè possono i sensi materiali rendere testimonianza sicura sul soggetto della salute".

La salute è la coscienza di armonia. La persona che si identifica coll'uomo della creazione di Dio comprende che, per tutta l'eternità, il suo vero essere non lascia mai uno stato d'integrità, poichè il divino Principio mantiene per sempre l'uomo nello splendore dell'armonia spirituale.

La provvigione, non più che la salute, non esiste nella materialità o ne scaturisce. Non si ha che da guardarsi attorno per convincersi che la materialità non costituisce prosperità duratura. Le borse precipitano, i prezzi delle comodità cadono al disotto del costo di produzione, ed i bilanci commerciali favorevoli svaniscono. La sostanza di ogni bene per cui sperano i mortali si trova soltanto nelle idee spirituali, per sempre inerenti alla divina Mente. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*ibid.*, pag. 468): "La sostanza è ciò che è eterno ed incapace di discordia e corruzione. La Verità, la Vita e l'Amore sono sostanza".

Per mezzo di consistente e persistente pensiero corretto, queste grandi verità possono prender posto nella propria coscienza, dimostrando in tal modo che il vero io è in unione con Dio. La Mente divina è onnisciente, e la funzione delle idee della Mente è di riflettere la Mente, onniscienza. Poichè nella creazione di Dio vi è soltanto la perfezione, ne segue che ciò che uno sa di Dio, ossia ne è cosciente, è il suo essere perfetto. Quando uno scambia le credenze materiali per i fatti spirituali, comincia a riflettere consciamente Dio. Così la propria esperienza umana non può che assumere i colori dell'armonia.

Nel mondo turbato di oggigiorno l'umanità agogna, più che mai di prima, per un porto di riposo dove salute, sicurezza e pace sono inattaccabili. Grande parte dello sforzo che viene impiegato verso questo scopo, tuttavia, è mal diretto, ed a volte consiste in poco più di una rozza protesta contro la limitazione. Per trovare il bene nella sua perpetua stabilità e gloria, bisogna cercarlo nello Spirito. Giacchè la protettiva, tenera, influenza della legge di Dio non si trova in modi e metodi materiali.

Ad onta delle conclusioni opposte del pensiero materialistico, la brama più profonda del cuore umano è di conoscere Dio. Come un fiore si volge verso la luce solare e l'ago magnetico verso il polo, così gli uomini si volgono alla fonte del vero essere. Questa brama fondamentale è la preghiera del retto desiderio che trova il suo complemento nella divina tenerezza espressa da Geremia (31:3): "Da tempi lontani l'Eterno m'è apparso. 'Sì, io t'amo d'un amore eterno; perciò ti prolungo la mia bontà'".

L'armonia del vero essere penetra cantando nei cuori degli uomini per mezzo della rivelazione e della dimostrazione del Cristianesimo scientifico. Nessun male, per quanto apparente, può trattenere l'albeggiare dello splendore spirituale che dissipa l'oscurità del materialismo. Ed alla domanda: "Vuoi esser risanato?" la persona il cui pensiero riflette la pienezza dell'Amore e della Vita, risponde con gioia: "In realtà sono sano".

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Colonial Gentleman's Wardrobe

TO LEARN what the conservative governor wore in Revolutionary days, we have only to read Thomas Hutchinson's letter to his London tailor, written in 1769.

Mary Caroline Crawford quotes it in "St. Botolph's Town," (L. C. Page) and says:

"We may well . . . close our book with an order sent by Hutchinson to his London tailor for clothes which he very likely had by him and often wore in the troublous times of the Massacre and the Tea-Party: . . . 'To Mr. Peter Leitch: I desire to have you send me a blue cloth waistcoat trimmed with the same colour, lined, the skirts and facings with effigeen, and the body linnen to match the last blue cloath I had from you:—two under waistcoats or camisols of warm swansdown, without sleeves, faced with some cheap silk or shagg. A suit of Cloathes full-trimmed, the cloath something like the enclosed, only more of a gray mixture, gold button and hole, but little wadding lined with effigeen. I like a wrought or flowered or embroidered hole, something, though not exactly, like the hole upon the cloaths of which the pattern is enclosed; or, if frogs are worn, I think they look well on the coat; but if it be quite irregular I would have neither one nor the other, but such a hole and button as are worn. I know a laced coat is more the mode, but this is too gay for me. A pair of worsted breeches to match the colour, and a pair of black velvet breeches and breeches with leather linings. Let them come by the first ship.' . . .

"Hutchinson, though fifty-nine, and the head of a contumacious people, evidently had a care to his personal appearance! In other words he possessed the most important qualification of a royal governor in the Brocade Age."

Stars

WHY do we say stars are seen only at night
in the heavens,
when all day white clover studs the lawn?

EDITH HILL CARNES

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1938

State Bankers Seek Ways For Lending Money

Lack of Business Loans Forces Financiers to Seek Other Income

3-Day Parley

More Than 400 Expected at Swampscott Meeting With Problems to Solve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 9—The Massachusetts Bankers Association is opening its annual three-day convention today at the New Ocean House here, with some 400 bankers from all parts of the State expected to register and take part in the meeting, discussions, and lectures.

Considering banking problems, the following sums up the thoughts of many bankers attending this convention:

In one point the banks of today are sitting on top of the world. There is little question of their ability to meet any runs that might occur. In fact, their liquidity is considered unquestionable. This ability to meet practically all demands from depositors is one of the great changes that has come over banking in the last five years. In fact, about 50 per cent of bank assets today are in cash and Government securities. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may be thanked for a good deal of this safety to depositors, since it protects about 97 per cent of funds.

Too Much Money?

Today, people are not running away from banks with their money. They are running to them. And there is the rub, it is pointed out. For the banks are getting almost more deposits than they know what to do with. Meantime, the Administration's lending-spending program is expected to increase even today's near-record deposits. The banks just can't seem to find enough ways to put all this money to work,—that is, in a profitable way. For a time last year, business concerns appeared to be staging a come-back as bank borrowers. But lately commercial loans have been dropping.

Ploughing Under

With business not wanting the bank's money, the bankers have turned to the bond market to invest their funds. This is no real solution to the problem, however, it is generally felt, unless banks are to become mere depositories for Government securities. Also the Treasury has not made such investment particularly easy lately with its retiring of millions of dollars worth of bills weekly from the desterilized gold fund. The effect of such action has been to plough under part of this field of bank investment. Besides, Treasury bills do not bring in much income. So the banks still face the problem of earning enough to pay their expenses.

Some have experimented in new fields of lending,—personal loans and the like. Others have gone in for advertising campaigns in newspapers and over the radio in order to secure new business.

Judging from the program that the bankers have outlined for themselves, the three-day parley here should not be all negative discussion and reminiscing of the good old bygone days. Frederick W. Nichol of the International Business Machine Corporation is speaking to the bankers on "Pioneering Today in Industry." If industry pioneers, it will need money. There is where the bankers are affected. There will also be a "Banking Survey" by John J. Driscoll, Jr., bank analyst.

Tobin Forecasts $41.30 As Boston's Tax Rate

In Boston Today

School Budget Change Asked

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today forecast the city tax rate for 1938 would be fixed at $41.30, instead of $41.70, as he believed last April. He made this announcement as he approved the 1938 budget of the School Committee, totaling $16,910,749, with one exception.

The exception to his indorsement of the school budget was the item for Teachers' College. Renewing his assertions the college is unnecessary, in view of a declining school population, he urged that the item be cut so as to permit acceptance of no more new pupils, thus closing the college in three years.

"A survey of the school population, made for me, indicates it is likely to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Insurance Limit Voted in Senate

A $5,000 limit was placed on the amount of savings-bank life insurance an individual may purchase under legislation passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate today.

The legislation, passed by a 23-to-12 roll-call vote, is expected to come up for action in the House of Representatives next week, where opponents confidently forecast the legislation will be killed.

During the debate in the Senate, Senator James P. Meehan (D) of Lawrence, a member of organized labor, expressed his belief the legislation would not get beyond the House. If it should, however, and if it should also be signed by the Governor, the issue will be placed before the people on a referendum next November, he promised.

Under the State Constitution, 90 days must elapse between the signing of the bill by the Governor and the time the bill becomes law. During that time, a petition can be circulated to obtain the 15,000 signatures to place the issue on the ballot in November.

Just prior to Senator Meehan's statement, officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor disclosed they plan to circulate a petition if the legislation is adopted.

Candid Cameras To 'Shoot' Pops

Patrons sipping refreshments at Symphony Hall tables on Friday night must be prepared for a good deal of "shooting." The music of the Pops orchestra not only will be accompanied by the fizzing of carbonated water but by the staccato clicking of candid cameras, whose glassy eyes will peer from behind pillars, over edges of balconies, and from the popular position just above the operator's belt—where they are tethered by a leather strap around the neck.

It will be the first official Candid Camera Night in the history of the Pops—an authorized "open season" for shooting performers and audience alike.

Three prizes in the form of buying orders at photographic supply houses will be awarded for the best pictures taken during the evening. Competing prints must be sent to Symphony Hall as soon as possible after the concert date.

A number of the best prints submitted will be exhibited at Symphony Hall during the final week of Pops.

Ford Nominated For Judgeship

The name of Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney in Boston since 1933 was sent to the Senate at Washington today by President Roosevelt as his nominee for the new Federal judgeship in Massachusetts.

It is customary for Presidential nominees to be approved. Mr. Ford, a Harvard classmate of the President's, was named Federal prosecutor here early in Mr. Roosevelt's first year in office.

The new judgeship, to which he was nominated, is one of several created recently by Congress in a program to enlarge the subsidiary Federal courts throughout the Nation.

Hurley Withdraws Parks Nomination

The possible ending of the 25-year service of Joseph A. Parks, Chairman of the State Industrial Accident Board, loomed today as Gov. Charles F. Hurley appointed Mrs. Emma S. Tousant, board member, as Chairman and withdrew from the Executive Council his last week's renomination of Mr. Parks.

Prior to the withdrawal of the Parks nomination, Governor Hurley conferred with officials in the office of the Attorney General, in connection with the case, but it could not be determined what the discussions concerned.

Nor could the reasons for the Governor's withdrawal action be obtained. The only statement forthcoming from the Governor was, "In order to consider the matter I have this day withdrawn from the Executive Council the reappointment of Joseph A. Parks as Chairman of the State Industrial Accident Board. In the meantime I have designated as Chairman the senior member, Mrs. Emma S. Tousant of Quincy."

Member Since 1913

Mr. Parks, a Democrat, has been a member of the Board since 1913 having been appointed by Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss. Mrs. Tousant, a Republican, was appointed by former Gov. Alvin T. Fuller in 1927.

Mr. Parks' term of office expired recently. In one quarter of the Statehouse it was reported that Governor Hurley was ready to name Mrs. Tousant Chairman, and that Mr. Parks insisted he retain the Chairmanship or retire from the Board.

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Bicycle Threat To Providence Autos Averted

Crash Nearly Mars City's 3-Month Safety Record; Cycler Tests Loom

Banner Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—Although this is an era of high-powered, mile-a-minute automobiles, the 20-mile-an-hour bicycle today loomed as a major threat to this city's unprecedented record of three consecutive months without a highway fatality.

Following an accident in which a bicyclist ran into the side of an automobile, momentarily placing the City's three months' record in jeopardy, traffic authorities have launched a campaign to require that bicycle operators be as proficient behind the handlebars as motorists are supposed to be in handling the automobile wheel.

Tests for Bicyclists

The youth who "hired a bike" and banged into the automobile running board was as inexperienced with the pedals as some motorists are with their rubber-tired speed cars in states which do not require the licensing of operators. Rhode Island insists that its motorists be thoroughly examined before they are permitted to drive a ton-and-a-half of steel through traffic-jammed streets. And under a plan proposed today by George E. Collette, Chief of Police, the bicyclist will henceforth be as well equipped to handle his two wheels in traffic emergencies.

As an initial step, the Police Chief notified all bicycle dealers to make tests of the fitness of a bicyclist before he is permitted to mount the seat of a rented velocipede.

Other communities becoming awake to the hazards of bicycling which is gaining more and more adherents daily, are attempting to keep the pedalers under control. Central Falls, for instance, requires the registration of bicycles for which a small fee is charged. And bicyclists are required to pass examinations before they can register.

Banner Year

Examinations not only call for skill in piloting their "wheels," but they require a knowledge of highway safety regulations.

Meanwhile, from all parts of Rhode Island come reports of un-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

G.O.P. Contest Speeds Up In Granite State

Cheney Offers 12-Point Program in Bid for Governorship

Murphy Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 9—The campaign lines between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney as candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination have been drawn but as yet no Democratic gubernatorial candidate has announced himself.

Governor Murphy has already launched his campaign for re-election taking the stand that the success of his first term warrants re-election, that he fulfilled or attempted to fulfill every pledge in the Republican platform on which he was elected, and that the economy practices of his administration should be adopted by the other governmental bodies within the state.

Attorney-General Cheney has already resorted to an attack on the Murphy Administration and has outlined a 12-point program of his own. He charges that the Murphy Administration had carried on State business "behind closed doors," contends that the public has not been fully informed relative to state finances, that the State debt has increased, and that the State has substituted bank loans for bond issues with the result that the figure relative to the bonded debt does not show the true debt position of the state.

Cheney's Platform

If elected, Attorney General Cheney says that he will endeavor:

1. To re-establish the Legislature as an independent branch of the Government.
2. To simplify the method of transacting public business.
3. To protect women and minors in industry through minimum wage standards and regulation of hours and conditions of labor.
4. To protect the State in the making of public contracts.
5. To improve the method of public accounting so that current conditions of State finances can be known at all times.

Comptroller's Office

6. To create a comptroller's office, independent of the Executive Branch of the Government.
7. To maintain all essential services of the Government, but to make those services more efficient and more economical through the elimination of waste and duplication of effort.
8. To practice the same economy in Government that most persons practice in private affairs.
9. To make an honest and courageous effort to reduce Governmental expenditures and to relieve some of the burden of taxation.
10. To create a program of rehabilitation through which those who are unemployed, through no fault of their own, may be assisted in getting back into private employment.
11. To create a program in which all organized groups of the State may participate to revive the courage and enterprise of New Hampshire people.
12. To establish in the Government the common virtues of honesty and human sympathy.

Murphy's Platform

Governor Murphy contends that during his Administration he has carried out every campaign pledge except two. One of these was the merit system for state employees and the Administration-sponsored legislation to carry this out was defeated by the State Legislature in 1937. The second pledge was the program to rehabilitate New Hampshire industry and revive private employment through state loans to industry and this was dropped when a Supreme Court ruling held it unconstitutional. But what was apparently an Administration move to make this ultimately possible was blocked when the recent state Constitutional Convention turned down a proposed amendment which would

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Harvard Honors Disney? Sages Cloaking Report

Degree for Snow White's Originator Is Generally Expected, but Occasion Is Rare Since Others Famed in Amusement World Were Overlooked

Despite persistent refusal of Harvard authorities to depart from their ancient tradition of keeping secret the list of honorary degrees to be awarded, until the ceremony is performed, there is general understanding that Walt Disney—of Mickey Mouse and Snow White fame—will be one of those honored.

Harvard's cloak of mystery has even descended upon Hollywood's usually irrepressible publicity agents—and not a word is forthcoming as to possible preparations for packing the Disney suitcase for a trip east.

Mr. Disney—who as son of a small town Missouri contractor did not complete a high school course—is more accustomed to public acclaim, since the advent of Snow White especially, than to academic honors. And Harvard is certainly unaccustomed to awarding honorary degrees on luminaries of the amusement world.

It is being remarked in thespian circles, in fact, that not even a Barrymore or a Drew was thus honored by the sages of Cambridge, Mass. Some slightly petulant observers are even asking about the possibilities of a degree for Charlie McCarthy—the overwhelmingly popular ventriloquist's dummy.

In Step

The magazine, Variety, pointed out recently that great dramatic artists are not favorites with the public in this era, and that, judging by box-office receipts, the leaders in popularity are Shirley Temple, a child; Mr. Disney's Snow White, and Charlie McCarthy. The Harvard authorities seem, thus, to reflect the point of view of movie audiences.

Leaving high school after two years, young Walt Disney took correspondence school courses in cartooning, but failed to convince any large daily that his work would appeal to readers. Later he studied the same subject in night school in Chicago while working in the daytime as a general handy man. Back in his home town, Marceline, Mo., he began to specialize on humorous drawings of farm animals—and to sell them to farm journals and other publications. Then, finally, he began to animate some of his drawings in short sequences included in local movie programs—and he was on the road to success, in spite of several discouraging episodes.

Mickey Mouse and his friends won his originator millions of admirers in every part of the world. Then came color and Mr. Disney's first use of it in "The Three Little Pigs" with the song, "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf," which scored an instant success in the depth of depression years.

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," the first full-length picture of the colored cartoon type, has proved an even greater success from every point of view.

Now, in addition to his regular output of short subjects, Mr. Disney is working on two new full-length features, "Pinocchio" and "Bambi."

Other Degrees

Harvard is not the first academic institution to recognize the Disney contribution to the world's happi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Drive on 'Isms' Called Threat To Minorities

Senator Holmes Defends Proposed Changes in Election Laws

Sharp Exchanges

Opponents of Program Call It 'Un-American' at Hearings

Criticism that five bills recommended by the Special Commission investigating so-called subversive political "isms" in Massachusetts "interfered with the rights of minority groups in an un-American way" brought the retort that the proposed legislation for changes in State election laws was "sound common sense" at the continuation of the hearing on the Commission's report before the Committee on Election Laws today.

Opposing the legislation was Miss Marion C. Nichols of Beacon Hill, active in civic affairs and particularly in the work of the Civil Service Reform League. Answer to her attack on the alleged infringement of civil liberties came from Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Special Commission which investigated Communism, Naziism, and Fascism in the Commonwealth.

Committee Action

When the Committee went into executive session at the close of the morning it took the following action:

It reported favorably legislation which would require the filing of the names and addresses of persons contributing to political committees and persons who received expenses for political work; and a measure which would require the preservation for one year at least of nomination papers, held open for inspection.

The Committee reported "next annual session" on a bill which would make applicable "to parties the laws relating to State, city, ward and town committees of political parties"; and "no legislation necessary" on a bill requiring the filing of names and addresses of members of State committees of parties.

Miss Nichols asserted the Special Commission started its investigation with the premise that "something is wrong with the Communist Party." She said it was a properly organized group but that the Commission took the attitude it was an irreligious group.

Personal Right

"Religion is purely a private matter—a personal right," said Miss Nichols.

She then declared the Commission treated religion irreverently by the type of questions asked at public hearings. She added that the Communist Party here is not under the direction of a foreign power, nor is it aligned with violence. She said her interest in speaking in its defense was to see the rights of minority parties protected.

"Ridiculous" was Miss Nichol's word for legislation which would seek to get the names of contributors at large mass meetings.

"It is futile to pass such laws as these," she said. "What we need

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'Do Something About It' Plan Started by Hartford Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9—Recession and pinched pocketbooks have stimulated Hartford businessmen to "do something about it" for themselves. After a series of "business clinics" at which 1500 persons talked over their difficulties and possible solutions for them, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce has opened a campaign to increase its budget from $26,000 a year to $70,000, to add new bureaus and new activities for the promotion of Hartford business.

At a dinner attended by 425 persons Monday evening a 12-point program was adopted, to mobilize the community in a campaign against "the bogey of fear," which speakers said was retarding industry and trade. "We are accepting the challenge of the present and the future," said Edward N. Allen, President of the Chamber.

"I hope that 10,000 American cities will follow your example," said Ralph McAllister Ingersoll, publisher of Time, who was a guest.

The program follows:

1. Starting a "buying crusade," to stimulate purchase.
2. Setting up a Bureau of Research which, through statistical studies, will assist taxpayers, businessmen, and government officials.
3. Forming an Industrial Bureau, to aid established industries and to bring new ones to Hartford.
4. Organizing a Retail and Wholesale Department, to develop the city as a trading and distribution center.
5. Bringing conventions and visitors to town.
6. Instituting a Safety Department embracing fire and accident prevention.
7. Publicity to "sell" Hartford to the nation as a place in which to live and work.
8. Conducting a Chamber of Commerce forum on regular schedule, attuned to other civic meetings.
9. Continuing Business Clinic to call executives into consultation.
10. Expanding activities to promote worthwhile civic affairs.
11. Work for better employer-employee relationships.
12. Mobilization of manpower into a unit that will work for the interests of Hartford as a whole.

Willard B. Rogers, President of the Hotel Bond, who was a speaker at the dinner, said: "Give us just three weeks to show you what Hartford can do."

N. H. Election Dispute Up Again

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The House undertook today to settle for the second time in a year a dispute over the election of Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire.

The contest, brought by Alphonse Roy, of Manchester, N. H., the Democratic candidate, hinged on whether 34 "missing" ballots were cast for Mr. Jenks at Newton on Nov. 3, 1936.

Since that time State officials twice declared Mr. Jenks the winner on Nov. 3 and Dec. 28. Between those dates they ruled the vote was a tie, the first of its kind in 110 years, and once awarded the decision to Mr. Roy by 17 votes.

Last year, the House, final arbiter in disputes over election of its members, rejected a committee recommendation that it remove Mr. Jenks and seat Mr. Roy.

At the House's direction, by a 231-130 vote, a House elections committee interviewed nearly all of the 458 Newton voters checked on poll lists as having cast their ballots although only 424 ballots were found.

The investigation resulted in the committee's Democratic majority again recommending removal of Mr. Jenks, one of the 90 House Republicans. The Republican minority, joined by one Democrat, opposed seating Mr. Roy, who would bring the total of Democratic members to 328.

Mr. Jenks, a retired shoe manufacturer and bank president, contended that the Newton check lists showed the "missing" ballots were cast for the straight Republican ticket, thereby giving him the votes.

Mr. Roy argued the votes claimed by Mr. Jenks "might never have been cast." He asserted on a recount, discrepancies in returns had been found in 114 of the 129 voting precincts of the district.

In their minority report, Republicans said the case was "without precedent in Congressional history" and declared the committee's investigation removed "every vestige of doubt about Mr. Jenks' election."

New Hampshire members of Congress said the entire Democratic ticket would be helped in their State next fall if the House finally decided to seat Mr. Roy.

If the House removed Mr. Jenks, Congressional leaders said Mr. Roy would receive $10,000 a year for the two-year term and Mr. Jenks would be paid for the time he served.

Tests Forecast Television Station for Boston

A demonstration of electronic television on a home type receiver yesterday by the Massachusetts Television Institute, 568 Commonwealth Avenue, said to be the first practical receiver shown here, may be the prelude to the Hub's first full-fledged television station.

Samuel L. Batchelder, Treasurer of the company, which trains operators for radio and the coming art of television, said that it would make application in several weeks to the Federal Communications Commission for a television transmitting license. Weeks will ensue before such a license may be granted and months before the stations is actually on the air.

At a demonstration some months ago by the same company the process of television from the studio to the control room was shown. Yesterday the complete process from studio to receiver, with the exception of transmission over the air, was demonstrated.

Results of Test

Before banks of 200-watt bulbs with special built-in lenses to illuminate the televised subjects before the pick-up camera, Porter H. Evans, Robert H. Rutherford, Mr. Batchelder and A. M. Morgan, officials of the company, appeared in special welcome to the invited guests. They explained that the picture as seen at the receiver would approximate television under home conditions.

The picture witnessed at a distance of 10 feet was remarkably clear. One of the harmonica-playing students of the company appeared before the camera in a "turn" and closeups of various articles such as a watch and a billfold were shown as evidence of the clarity of the picture. Then the camera was pointed out of doors into Commonwealth Avenue and despite the gray day automobiles and people walking along the avenue could be clearly discerned. One of the officials said that it would be entirely feasible to take the camera into near-by Fenway Park and pick up a baseball game, both with distance shots and closeups of action at the home plate.

Receiving Picture Tube

The receiving picture tube was one of a type manufactured by John Logee Baird, British television inventor, whose system, with that of Marconi, is being used by the British broadcasting Corporation in London. Standing upright in the receiver it was viewed by the guests by means of a mirror placed on the under side of the lid of the receiver. Nearly three feet long the tube has a butt 15 inches in diameter with a viewing screen nine by 11 inches. Highly evacuated of air the glass of the tube is half an inch thick in order to resist at atmospheric pressure of several tons a square inch on its surface.

The receiver and its associated voice and picture signal amplifiers operated on alternating current which is available virtually everywhere in Boston and its suburbs, with the exception of the downtown district.

A microphone circuit accompanying the picture circuits synchronized the voices of the speakers and performers and their actions on the picture screen. In the outdoor "shot" it picked up automobile noises and the sounds of trolley cars moving in and out of the subway entrance on Commonwealth Avenue.

How It Works

The televised subjects were picked up by an iconoscope tube in the television camera which has a typical camera lens in front of it to bring the subject properly into focus. The iconoscope tube broke the picture up into 220 lines (exactly as it might be done physically by scissors) amplified this energy and sent the lines, end-on-end, over a wide-band co-axial cable to the control room where they were reassembled into a complete picture properly "framed" both vertically and horizontally, and re-amplified to a special wide-path line to the receiver.

In the actual transmission process this picture signal, instead of going straight to the receiver as in this test, ould be sent to a television transmitter and sent over the air where it would be picked up by the home receiver.

By special "interlacing" circuits the 220-line picture was redivided again until it had 441 lines to each frame, the standard chosen by the Radio Manufacturers's Association.

Due to some distortion in the picture circuits and faulty operation of the synchronizing circuits the picture shown yesterday was not as good as the company might have wished. They explained, however, that they had been working for two weeks steadily hooking up the Baird tube in order to give the public test at this time. With proper adjustment these faults could be cleared up, they assured the viewers.

Cost of Receiver

The cost of the receiver on which the tests were shown would be between $200 and $300, officials of the company said. Nearly half of this would be the cost of the pitcure tube. While television sets have gone on sale in New York City to view the transmissions by the Radio Corporation of America these reproduce a picture of postcard size without any accompanying voice channel. Purchase of a set in Boston would be too far ahead of the game since there is practically little or no transmission in the local area. The New York signals can be received only at distances up to 25 miles.

Connecticut Roads Theme of Historical Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9—An inventory of Connecticut roads, something never before undertaken, began this week with announcement by William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, that he had named Warren M. Creamer of his department to take charge of the survey.

Using matching funds from the United States Bureau of Public Roads to pay half the cost, Commissioner Cox plans a study that will show him exactly how many miles of road there are in every town, when the roads were built, what kind of surface they have, and how much they cost.

The work will be done by Highway

The Week in Connecticut

Department employees under Mr. Creamer, whose previous work has been as project engineer on the Merritt Parkway. A new division of the department has been set up for the survey which will extend over two or three years.

When the inventory has been completed it will be followed by a thorough traffic study and by an analysis of the value of various road types. Long range plans for further development of the highway system will be based on the information Mr. Cox obtains.

Connecticut is one of the last States in the country to take advantage of assistance from the Bureau of Public Roads for this type of road survey. In a report on the Highway Department last winter, Robert A. Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner, was caustic in his criticism of the department for its lack of accurate data on existing roads. Mr. Hurley's comments were directed at John A. Macdonald, since resigned as Commissioner to be succeeded by Mr. Cox.

Federal Funds in Sight

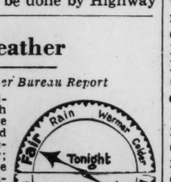
Connecticut has a $10,000,00 stake in the Recovery Bill at Washington, if its State institutional building program alone is considered. Public Works Commissioner Hurley has at Washington applications for projects totalling $10,000,000 in Federal grants, which have already passed preliminary steps. If the money is received the building program, which began with an $11,000,000 appropriation by the General Assembly, will jump to nearly $25,000,000. More than $3,000,000 already has been received in PWA and WPA grants.

About 600 Middletown workers are affected by an order of the New York Circuit Court of Appeals compelling Remington Rand, Inc., to reinstate strikers who have been out of the typewriter factory since May of 1936, as ruled by the National Labor Relations Board. About 70 have already been taken back by the company. Others have obtained work elsewhere and will not accept employment at their former jobs. The Circuit Court set July 15 as the last

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with slight temperature change tonight and early Friday, becoming cloudy; slightly cooler late Friday; gentle variable winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Generally fair, Friday cloudy, cooler on the coast followed by showers at night.

Maine: Fair tonight, Friday fair slightly cooler on the coast.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight, Friday mostly cloudy with cooler on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds generally fair tonight, Friday partly overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	56	Minneapolis	62	74
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	64	74	New York	66	76
Denver	58	76	Norfolk	72	80
Helena	42	68	Philadelphia	72	80
Kansas City	66	78	St. Louis	64	80
Los Angeles	58	66	San Francisco	52	66
Miami	82	86	Washington	68	80

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 9.
B—Maximum, June 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:54 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Friday, 10:26 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:49 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, Chelsea, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, in North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, Worcester, 8 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—

Tufts Night

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Hora Staccato (Roumanian) ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
Magic Fire Music (Finale of "Die Walküre") ..... Wagner
Bolero ..... Ravel
L. R. Lewis '87, conducting:
Intercollegiate Inklings L. R. Lewis '87
Tufts Songs
"Princess Ida," Selection ..... Sullivan
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Wintergreen for President" ..... Gershwin

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—

"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Tremont—

Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

University—

"Mayerling," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—

"Three Blind Mice," featuring Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—

Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas in "Theodora Goes Wild." Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys George. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back," starring John Barrymore. Also "Hop-Along-Cassidy Rides Again," with William Boyd.

South Station Theater—

"Glimpses of Austria," "Tennis Tactics," "Ted Husing Swim-Sport," latest news-reel and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Story of Captain Kidd," "Breathless Moments," "Mountain Climbing," "Life of the Gannets," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—

"Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevey, and Louise Hovick. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Tomorrow: "College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon.

Scollay and Modern—

"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. Scollay, 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. Modern, 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Farewell to Arms." Scollay 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Modern, 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—

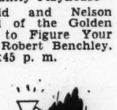
Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnapped." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "A Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "The Girl of the Golden West." Also "How to Figure Your Income Tax," with Robert Benchley. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Boston—

"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "The Kid Comes Back," with Wayne Morris and June Travis. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:45.



Strand—

"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. Also "Little Miss Roughneck," with Leo Carrillo.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exeter—

Loretta Young and Richard Green in "Four Men and a Prayer." 1:30, 4:35, 9:40. Also Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 2:55, 6, 9:05.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Everybody Sing," featuring Fanny Brice and Allan Jones. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Lloyd Nolan and Rosco Karns.

State and Orpheum—

"Yellow Jack," co-starring Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce, Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe and Mickey Rooney. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake.

Metropolitan—

"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:35

Coolidge Corner—

"Mayerling," featuring Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "Sailing Along," starring Jessie Matthews. 4:22, 7:59. Also "Marco Polo."

Hub—

Jean Harlow and Ben Lyon in "Hell's Angels." 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady and Douglas Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Guidance and lecture tour on "Painting Rome to Paris," by Miss Elliott. 11 a. m.

General Show of Federal Art

The Arts in Boston

At 50 Beacon Street there is an exhibition which summarizes in a sense the accomplishments of the Federal Art Project locally for a season or two. Here is an opportunity for the curious to discover the range of activities. The galleries are filled with oils and water colors, drawings and prints, preparatory sketches. There are sculptures and wood carvings, and charts from the Project research department. It is gratifying to observe the intensity with which members work.

Among the oils, outstanding exhibits are to be seen by Howard Gibbs, Karl Saxild, Fritiz Fuglister, Alexis Arapoff. The pictures show the range and spontaneity which characterize the art of today, and Project painters have been encouraged to develop fully their potential qualities. The sculpture carries further the idea of independence. This show excels in carved pieces, some executed by stone cutters in the Project. Outstanding among the carvings are contributions by Ambrose Battaini, Aviti Di Ciccoo, Arnold Geissbuhler. Thomas Somes's wood sculpture is also to be noted.

None of these carvers has been constrained by the academic viewpoint; all have worked in terms of present-day visualization, realistic or idealistic, decorative or formal. The art of carving is further demonstrated in decorative wood work in the form of a memorial tablet, a desk, a lectern, a chair, book ends, trays, and panels. Here artistic effort is put to use in articles of daily utility.

D. A.

WPA Federal Art Project

Wood Sculpture by Robert Hogan

Harvard Degree for Disney?

(Continued from Page 9)

ness. A few days ago the University of Southern California bestowed an honorary degree upon him, and just after he is rumored to have received Harvard's offer, he is said to have refused another degree from Boston University.

Local rumor has it that another name on Harvard's list of 1938 honorary degrees has also been connected with the moving picture industry for some years—Joseph P. Kennedy, now Ambasasdor to the Court of St. James's.

Others persistently discussed as probable recipients of Harvard degrees are Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, who as John Buchan is known as the author of the very successfully filmed novel, "The 39 Steps"; Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, and Charles Seymour, President of Yale University.

Bicycles

(Continued from Page 9)

precedented freedom from highway accident, arousing predictions of a banner year for safety and holding out the possibility that Rhode Island will lead the states in reducing highway casualties this year.

Among the major reports are those coming from the Rhode Island Truckmen's Association which has gone 650 days without registering a fatality among its hundreds of trucking operators. Cranston, just over the Providence line, is nearing its 100th day without a road fatality, while Jamestown reports 1,430 consecutive days of complete freedom from automobile fatalities.

Brown Company Cuts Pay

PORTLAND, Maine, June 8 (AP)—The Brown Company, pulp and paper manufacturers with general offices here and plants in Berlin, N. H., and La Tuque, Quebec, today posted notice of salary reductions of approximately 10 per cent. The cuts become effective June 13. The number of salaried employees was not disclosed by company officials.

Economy Demand In Cambridge

Stoughton Bell, Chairman of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, charged today that the true tax rate for the City was $45 and not $41, as recently announced by the Board of Assessors.

He declared residents were on the "eve of demanding a new form of government," because of increasing City costs. "Borrowing for current expenses is still being used in the Street, Sewer, and Welfare Departments to hide the real cost of running the City," he said.

The announcement also offered the opinion that Mayor Tobin of Boston has received "wide support for his economy program" and interpreted this support as an expression from voters that they are tired of old-fashioned political leaders.

The Association completed its statement with the comment it was ready to co-operate in any effort to cut City costs.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

continue to decline for the next 12 years," the Mayor explained to reporters.

The School Committee is not bound to accept the Mayor's recommendation, however. It previously has rejected suggestions to close the College, but has raised the tuition. Closing of the institution would save the City $200,000 a year.

The Mayor indicated he would not wait beyond Monday for the Committee to act on his plea. He said he would officially announce the tax rate at that time.

The lower rate now forecast results from discovery by the Board of Assessors that City assessments for 1938 will be slightly higher than early forecasts indicated, he said, thus yielding more revenue.

At that, the new rate will be the highest in history. The 1937 rate was $38.70.

Mayor Criticizes Library Pay Rise

Plans of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library to increase the pay of the Library's Director, Milton J. Lord, were criticized today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

"I have followed a policy of no basic salary increases," said the Mayor, who, as a matter of fact, reduced the pay of a number of his department heads shortly after taking office in January. "If this particular question had come within my province, I would have disapproved the salary increase."

Previously, City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald had criticized the Trustees' action as unwise in a depression period and at a time when the Board is forced to close three library branches as an economy move.

The Trustees indicated the pay increase would not come out of tax funds, but of trust funds under their care. It is for this reason that the boost from $8500 to $10,000 a year is not under the Mayor's jurisdiction.

Mr. Tobin announced, however, that City Auditor Charles J. Fox was holding up Mr. Lord's pay voucher while he examined the trust fund regulations to see if they legally could be used for this purpose.

Stamp Racket Hit In Curtail Order

An order to curtail the use of precancelled stamps of six cents' value or more on second, third, and fourth-class mail, to go into effect at once, was received today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, from Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The use of the precancelled stamps on first-class mail will be permitted after July 1 only if special authorization is obtained and if the authorized person prints his or her initials, with the year and month, on each stamp—above the upper of the two parallel black lines forming the precancellation mark.

The order is a result of a recent investigation by Francis J. W. Ford, United States District Attorney of Boston, into a precancelled stamp racket involving several business men, otherwise of good repute in Boston.

(Continued from Page 9)

This report could not be confirmed immediately.

Meanwhile, pending further action by the Governor, Mr. Parks remains a member of the Board as a holdover until Governor Hurley either reappoints him or nominates his successor.

The Chairmanship pays $6,500 annually, while the position of Board member carries $6,000 salary.

Conference Held

Prior to the Governor's action, it was learned he had held a conference with the seven Board members. The conference concerned dissension among members in connection with the Chairmanship.

Regarding the withdrawal of his nomination, Mr. Parks said, in part, "I do not understand what it is all about. I have endeavored to carry on the work of the Board in the best manner possible, and should it be that I am not given the position again, I will naturally be disappointed."

At today's Council session, Governor Hurley also nominated Edwin M. Richardson, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Boston, to succeed David T. Montague as member of the Boston Licensing Board. Mr. Montague has been Chairman of the Board several years but it has not been determined whether Mr. Richardson will be Chairman.

Mr. Richardson was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in Dec. 1936 by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. He has served in the Department for 38 years. He served in the Boston City Council from 1903 to 1907 and was a member of Republican State Committee from 1903-04.

Timilty Ouster Asked

The Council also took under advisement a petition filed by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Democrat of East Boston, seeking the removal of Joseph F. Timilty as Boston Police Commissioner.

Mr. Langone charged Mr. Timilty, while connected with a contracting firm in 1926, was indicted with other members of the firm on charges of conspiracy. Mr. Timilty answered that he was indicted when he sought to do "exactly what the NRA tried to do years later, to fix prices and eliminate unfair competition." The conspiracy charges concerned an alleged paving monopoly.

Granite Industry Asks State Aid

A grave situation exists in the granite industry in Massachusetts today, the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means was warned by Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, this afternoon.

Painting a somber picture of the condition of the employers and the quarry workers, the Senator asserted that unless a marked improvement is brought about at once by appropriate legislative action, the industry is threatened with virtual extinction in the Commonwealth.

Senator Mackay sought, in particular, the Committee's favorable report in his resolve calling for creation of a Special Commission to study the subject of insurance of workers employed in the granite industry. Employers, he declared, have great difficulty in securing insurance for their employees because of the hazardous nature of their work.

Representative Thomas F. Coyne (D) of Boston, also favored an investigation of the situation, and urged that employers be allowed to insure their own employees without recourse to underwriting companies.

The Ways and Means Committee took the subject under advisement.

John Roosevelt Files Intentions

John Roosevelt and Miss Anne Lindsay Clark went to the Nahant Town Hall today and filed with Town Clerk Leon M. Delano notice of their intention to marry. They drove to the Town Hall in a limousine bearing District of Columbia plates and went in to see the clerk alone. Coming out 10 minutes later they posed for pictures, then drove back to Miss Clark's home.

A Summer Symphony Hall

Home of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival

This Modernistic Building at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., Now Nearing Completion, Will Be the Summer Home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra During the Berkshire Symphonic Festival

Postal Officials To Visit Boston

Third Assistant Postmaster General Ramsey S. Black, accompanied by John King, National Superintendent of the Registered Mail Division, and John A. Brennan, National Supperintendent of Parcel Post, will arrive in Boston tomorrow and will be greeted by Postmaster Peter F. Tague and a delegation of other local postal officials.

Before proceeding to Manchester, N. H., where they are scheduled as principal speakers at a convention of New England Postmasters, they will hold a conference in Boston on local post office affairs, and Mr. Ramsey will give an address to supervisors of the Boston Postal District.

Flett Tosses Hat In Political Ring

Another candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, J. Watson Flett, former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, started his campaign today.

Mr. Flett is the third G. O. P. candidate to make his announcement. His predecessors are Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., member of the Boston City Council. Mr. Wilson, who was the Republican nominee for District Attorney of Suffolk County, made his announcement a few days ago.

Mr. Flett is a member of the Belmont Board of Selectmen and a practicing attorney. His other positions include Secretary to the Metropolitan Transit Council, Chairman of the Belmont light board and the Belmont Board of Public Welfare. He has served without pay as Belmont Administrator of the CWA, ERA, and WPA.

Canadian Petition For Bit of Maine Found 'Defective'

OTTAWA, June 9 (CP)—A petition to Parliament asking for annexation of a bit of the State of Maine has not been accepted because "it is defective in form and in substance," it was disclosed today.

The Clerk of Petitions advised the House that the petition did not conform with the requirements of the House. His statement said:

"The defects in its form, although not fatal, are serious, but some of its allegations are offensive to a foreign country which it charges with theft of some of its territory; and the prayer, made on behalf of aliens, concludes with the request that part of the State of Maine be annexed to Canada. For these reasons, it should not be received."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Vermont

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., no regular time assigned, WNBX, 1260kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Attack on 'Isms' Called Threat To Minority Rights

(Continued from Page 9)

is more morality, honesty, and less trickery."

Manuel Blanc, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Communist ticket, said the legislation to compel the filing of names of contributors was an attempt to get the names of those who sympathized with the Communist Party. Such persons would be blacklisted, he said, and their employment endangered as well as their right to a secret ballot. He declared all the bills challenged the constitutional rights of the individual.

Aim of Bills

Senator Holmes told the committee: "I think you will agree with me that nothing drastic is planned in these bills. They represent sound common sense and we feel they will help to make workable the laws already on the books."

Daniel P. Leahy, Former Election Commissioner of Cambridge, said that signatures of nuns had been forged on nomination papers of minority groups.

Lieut. John Foley, head of the radical squad of Mayor Frank Hague's Jersey City Police Department, and personal investigator of Red activities for Mayor Hague, was at the State House today but did not attend the hearing. He would not discuss the purpose of his visit but indicated he would attend the "isms" hearing tomorrow.

Opposition Expressed

At yesterday afternoon's hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, seven speakers expressed opposition to five other legislative proposals by the special "Isms" Commission.

These bills would prohibit advocating use of force or violence to obtain governmental or economic changes, force persons using assumed names to register, prohibit carrying of arms by various private organizations, prohibit the libeling of races, and restricting collection of contributions by organizations other than churches.

Considerable stir resulted during this session when the Rev. Edward Morrow Condit of Needham introduced himself as "Benito Adolf Franco" and at first failed to reveal his true identity. However, he finally stated he was Mr. Condit and explained his use of the assumed name was merely to illustrate the folly of the so-called true name bill. During the uproar, several Committee members left the room in protest and the audience directed boos and cheers at the Committee.

Arms Bill Attacked

Arthur D. Hill, Former Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County, and appearing as a subscribing member of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, urged that the Special Commission's entire legislative program be referred to the next annual legislative session in order to give proponents and opponents an opportunity to read the voluminous reports of the Commission. Copies of the report probably will not be available to the public for nearly a month.

Attacking the arms bill, Mr. Hill said the bill, as written, would permit veterans' organizations and schoolboy cadets to carry arms, while barring the practice by other private organizations.

"Although," he said, "I am a member of the American Legion, I can see where an organization within the veterans might arise which would not handle firearms properly under certain conditions, and I don't think the cadets should be trusted with lethal weapons."

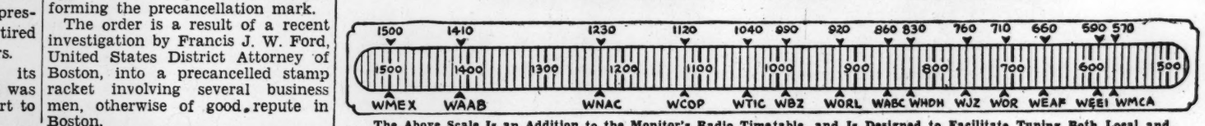
Attorney Protests

Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston attorney, also urged delay until next year, and attacked the "force and violence" bill.

"This bill," he declared, "not only places a weapon in the hands of strikebreakers, but it gives the same weapon to trade unions where they control a community, and through it they could railroad a man to jail."

He urged toleration for the radical groups and added "sometimes I think it isn't Communism that is spreading but that the definition of a Communist is spreading. In New Jersey, a Communist is anyone who attacks Mayor Hague."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	Comment; music	Middleman's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Vocalist	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Golf comment	Elvira Rios songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Social Security	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Educational speaker	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Gwen McCleary in	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	George G. Battle
8:30	dramatic sketch;	"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Legion speaker
8:45	vocalists; orch.	Charles Sears, tenor	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra; Reginald Stewart, cond.;	"Good News of 1938";	"The Harmonaires"	"Easy Aces"
9:15	Major Bowes Hour		Frank Morgan; Fannie	"Johnson Family"	"Easy Aces"
9:30	Major Bowes Hour		Brice; Robert Taylor;	Don Reid; quartet; or-	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes Hour	Grace Panvini, soprano	chorus and orchestra	chestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	"The Scenic Show"	"Anna Christie"; dramatization	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers'	Organ concert
10:15	"Essays in Music"		Bob Burns, comedian;	Lobbies"; drama	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30	"Americans at	"Anna Christie"; dramatization	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; solo-	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:45	Work"; interviews		artist; orchestra	ists; chorus; Henry	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:15	"America, Its Design	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30	Happy Felton's Or-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"
11:45	chestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Moments"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Gospel songs
9:15	"Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Rhyming Minstrel"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Wightman Cup matches	Jimmie Carleton, songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Lonely Cowboy"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	R. Carhart songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music for Madame"
11:15	"Musical Moments"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Pianist	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Noon-day Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Tower Town		"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	"Italian Radio Review"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Consumers' talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45	Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Jacob B. List, talk
2:00	Wightman matches	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song team
2:15	News service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30	Harrisburg Revue	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Variations"	Sport reports	"Swing at It"
2:45	Harrisburg Revue	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Accordiana"	Frank Gelinas songs
3:00	Buffalo Summer	Attorney-at-Law	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Marc Connolly
3:15	Theater	"Dot and Pat"; songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30	Studio speaker	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Cosmopolitans
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"		"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Rex Griffith, tenor	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Chicago Varieties	Orchestral music from Belgrade Yugoslavia	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30	The Eton Boys		Commentator	Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	"World Economics"	Vivian Chiesa, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Comment; music; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Vocalist; organ	Little Variety Show	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ-piano duet
7:00	Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15	Studio speaker	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Adult Education	Nola Day, songs	Commentator	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Golf championship	Mixed chorus; orchestra	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	The Academy Theater; sketch	Eastman School Symphony Orch.; chorus	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	Temple Choir	"Front Page Drama"
8:15				Temple Choir	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:30	Whiteman Orch.; comedy; soolist	Sport commentator		Sport commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45		Sport commentator		Sport commentator	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel"; motion picture preview; vocalists; orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.; Time and Irene	"Waltz Tihe"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "The Johnson Family" "Musical Steeplechase" "Musical Steeplechase"	Organ recital "Jam Session" Gypsy Orchestra Gypsy Orchestra
9:15		NBC Spelling Bee			
9:30		NBC Spelling Bee			
9:45					
10:00	"Song Shop"; Nadine Connor; Reed Kennedy; orch.	Rep. John J. O'Connor, "Communism"	"First Nighter"; sketch	Bamberger Symphony Orchestra; soloist	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15			"First Nighter"; sketch		Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30		M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	"Viewpoints"	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Sport commentator	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Curtain Time"	Request Serenade
11:15	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	Jack Crawford's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"; "Edgar Allen Poe"	Earl Moyer's Orchestra Billy Hayes's Orch.
11:45		Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra		

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Staff Correspondent

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Annexation of Czechoslovakia By Reich Deemed Improbable

Annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany in the near future was termed unlikely last night by Dr. H. L. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, at the Commencement dinner held in Wilson House on Tufts College campus.

Indeed, Dr. Hoskins declared it was his opinion that Germany never intended to cross the Czechoslovak border at all and that at present it has no definite intention of adding Bohemia to Greater Germany.

The Dean, who has just returned from a month's tour of Central Europe during which he attended the International Studies Conference at Prague in May, impliedly laid at the door of the United States part of the blame for the recent Czech crisis.

Conference Failure

Specifically, he blamed the failure of the 1933 London Economic Conference. And as the United States was one of the prime movers in calling the Conference and is regarded by many authorities as largely responsible for torpedoing it with President Roosevelt's announcement devaluing the dollar, the implication was not lost on his audience.

Failure of the Conference, Dean Hoskins said, led to a depression felt in Europe in industrial areas around the borders of countries occupied by Germans, of whom the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia were probably among the first to feel the pinch. The Czech Government in all likelihood did not take sufficient steps to remedy the situation, he said, whereupon Germany began sending money to Germans across the border. This money, he said, was undeniably used not only for relief, but for spreading Nazi propaganda.

The Dean, accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Hoskins, crossed into Czechoslovakia from Germany on the night of May 21—the night tension was highest with reports of German troops on the border facing a Czech Army in process of mobilization. "That border," he said, "was the easiest to cross. Officials were too busy with other things to bother with a couple of tourists."

Dr. Hoskins told his audience that during his stay in Prague he talked with public officials, economists, and diplomats and based his conclusions on a summation of their ideas.

Straws Cast

The Dean fully believes the Czechs had nothing to fear last month, despite the fact they were convinced Germany meant to cross the border. "The Germans," he declared, "were merely casting straws into the wind to test the reaction. They met a hurricane."

Sudeten Germans, he continued, are not too enthusiastic about annexation with Germany. They are afraid of what may happen to them should they not have been sufficiently enthusiastic. More than that, they wish for nothing less than to have their homes made a battlefield.

Before entering Czechoslovakia, Dean Hoskins traveled through Hungary, which, he said, is exceedingly apprehensive as to whether it will be next on Germany's program. Should Germany make a move in its direction, he feels, Hungary would get on the band wagon without fuss.

In Austria, he said, most Austrian Germans formerly in favor of annexation to Germany now appear to be tired of it. Their hearts are not warmed by sight of tanks and troop trucks moving in Vienna, and they long for the return of the city's former gaiety.

Dr. Hoskins interspersed his comments on the political stuation with sidelights on his experiences while traveling from country to country.

Red Tape

"There is no boredom for the traveler in Europe today," he said, "especially if he is crossing borders. At least seven sets of officials—from both sides of the line—help to tie knots in the red tape. Two sets examine passports; two demand statements as to the amount of money being carried, what it is to be used for, and why; two inspect tickets; and at least one set of officials inspects luggage."

Most of the apprehension felt in Europe today, he declared, is outside Germany. Inside there is great evidence, of course, of National Socialism and saluting, but little apprehension over coming events.

Germans residing in Switzerland were reported as wondering if and when they would be added to the Reich. They feel certain they will not be next, but they suspect that their time is coming. And they are not too enthusiastic about the prospects, he added.

In Italy, however, he went on, the air is much calmer. The Italians seem to be content with things as they are. People are relaxed, busy—but alert. In his three trips to Italy since the World War, Dr. Hoskins said, he has never seen the Italian people so proud of themselves, or the Nation so sure of itself.

Politics in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

have permitted the enactment of this plan.

As accomplishments, Governor Murphy cites the establishment of the state police system, the modernization of the State Social Security legislation, including the termination of worker contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the establishment of new recreational facilities, including the Cannon Mountain Tramway, and the placing of these facilities on a self-supporting basis, modernization of state labor legislation, a reduction from $1,600,000 to $1,200,000 in the amount which local communities are required annually to contribute to the cost of the State Government with the expressed hope that this might be entirely eliminated within the next two years; and the launching of plans for a State House Annex.

Fiscal Policy Defended

Regarding the fiscal policy of the Administration, the subject of criticism by Attorney General Cheney and other anti-Murphy Republicans, the State Comptroller, Charles T. Patten, has issued figures which show that the net State debt increased about $161,000 during the first year of the Murphy administration; that the bonded debt showed a decrease; and that about $5,000,000 in authorized bonds were still unissued. The State Comptroller points out that the Administration has followed the policy of meeting expenditures out of cash on hand and financing as much as possible with short-term bank loans at advantageous rates, and that this policy is responsible for the reduction in the bonded debt and the fact that many authorized bonds have not been issued.

While there was a definite sign of anti-Murphy sentiment in the Republican delegation at the State Constitutional Convention when it approved the proposal providing graduated State income and inheritance taxes, opposed by the Governor, and turned down the proposal which would have permitted the enactment of the Governor's plan for State loans to industries, it is admitted that the Governor has an important card to play when he releases the already completed study of the wealth and income of the State, which he financed personally.

The Cheney strength is believed to be forming in the small towns, and indications in several of the industrial cities are that Democrats have changed their party designations in order that they may vote for Mr. Murphy at the Republican primaries.

Society Protests Bombings

NEEDHAM, Mass., June 8 (AP)—The Needham Medical Society has urged President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, to use their power to halt "unparalleled and ruthless" bombing of thousands of civilians in Canton, China. "It is with shame," said the Society, in a message, "that we note the continued flow of munitions, gasoline, and scrap iron from this country to Japan, making these conditions possible."

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From Brookline Village—Take Worcester Turnpike to Reservoir Road (1st traffic light after Chestnut Hill Avenue), turn right. Mr. Trefrey will be on the premises from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m., Friday Saturday and Sunday, especially for Monitor readers.

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Incoming Comrades and Old Friends on Boston Screens

Franchot Tone, Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan and Robert Young
In "Three Comrades," Coming to the State and Orpheum Tomorrow

Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver
In "Three Blind Mice," at the Memorial

Errol Flynn and Eugene Pallette
In "The Adventures of Robin Hood," in Its Second Week at the Metropolitan

Local Film Situation Appears To Be a Bit on the Up-and-Up

Movies of Moment

Highly recommended comes "Three Comrades" to Boston tomorrow to stall the warm weather doldrums for at least another week. "The Adventures of Robin Hood" blew a fresh breeze across the local cinema situation last Thursday and has since whipped up sufficient box-office white caps to justify a second week at the Metropolitan. We scarcely remember a film which so many people said they intended to see a second time. And, of course, the Fine Arts Theater has been running blithely before the wind of an enthusiastic response to "Moonlight Sonata," with Ignace Jan Paderewski, now entering its third week.

"Three Comrades," to return to fresh arrivals, stars Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young. The film was fashioned by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Edward E. Paramore from Erich Maria Remarque's novel of the same name. Frank Borzage, of "Seventh Heaven," "Little Man, What Now," and "A Farewell to Arms" (among others), directed "Three Comrades," and the supporting players are Guy Kibbee, Lionel Atwill, Henry Hull, Charles Grapewin and Monty Woolley.

The story is about three young men who survive the World War and pledge their friendship in the battle to rehabilitate themselves. They are alternately discouraged by surrounding revolution and encouraged by a beautiful girl who befriends them. Some of the events might very well have come from the life of Herr Remarque himself. He was under 17 when he fought for Germany in the World War, was wounded in 1918 and discharged shortly after the armistice. He left Germany in 1931 and has been living since on the shores of Lake Maggiore in Switzerland. Other of his important works are "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "The Road Back."

Also on the bill at the State and Orpheum is "The Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake.

* * *

Miss Young at Keith's

"Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea, and a new RKO thriller, "The Saint in New York," supply jointly the new double feature program opening today at the Keith Memorial Theater, "Three Blind Mice" opened with a pre-view last night. It is about a trio of mid-Western girls who gamble their entire inheritance on the theory that it "is just as easy to fall in love with a rich man as a poor one." Hold on to your seats, because according to the advance announcement, "scenes on a Kansas chicken farm; life in a millionaire playboy colony, pleasure sailing craft crashing at sea, gay fiesta scenes and three delightful love stories going on simultaneously form the principal highlights of the picture."

Marjorie Weaver, Pauline Moore, David Niven, Stuart Erwin, Binnie Barnes and Jane Darwell furnish the support. "Three Blind Mice" is based on a play by Stephen Powys which is supposed to have its première on Broadway next season—reversing the usual process. William A. Seiter directed.

* * *

Color and "Robin Hood"

Color is probably chief among the many outstanding qualities of "The Adventures of Robin Hood," at the Metropolitan, and certainly the cinema's palette here reaches its prismatic zenith. Frequently, it gives the illusion of real perspective on the screen. What, then, of this thing called color and how is it done?

The process of recording the reds, yellows, blues and all their secondary concomitants goes on in a big, blue-coated metal box which is about the size of a small dog kennel. This Technicolor camera of 1938 represents the third achievement of a group of original patenters who in 1914 started experimenting with color film. The original Technicolor process reached the high spot of its formative development when Douglas Fairbanks used it in "The Black Pirate." The two-color process—secondary stage—was used in "On With the Show" and "Gold Diggers of Broadway." Three-color photography has been in use since 1932. You see it in the Disney films and other color movies.

According to George Shaefer, of Warners, here is how the three-color process works:

"The primary point to start with is the fact that every single ray of light is really made up of all colors in the rainbow. Together, all these colors make a ray of white light. Absence of any color at all gives blackness. The Technicolor process for reproducing whatever goes on in front of the camera in actual color involves splitting apart the beam of light which enters the camera through its lens, and making each part of that ray of light take part of the picture. This involves three films inside the camera, simultaneously taking one-third of the picture each. The Technicolor process puts the parts back together again in a completed scene in the Technicolor laboratory, where they know how to reunite the divided fractions of a ray of light."

Simple, isn't it—like figuring out a corporation income tax or the international balance of payment? At any rate, it results in a brilliant performance by Technicolor and—as far as the publicity department is concerned—an anonymous cameraman in "Robin Hood."

* * *

South Station Movies

Here is the program of new short subjects listed by the South Station Theater, beginning tomorrow: "The Story of Captain Kidd," a historical mystery; "Breathless Moments," newsreel pictures; Mickey Mouse and another color cartoon; a Floyd Gibbons thrill story; Pete Smith on "Mountain Climbing;" a Leon Errol comedy; "Life of the Gannets," an Academy Award short subject; a Ted Husing sport reel on horse racing, and three newsreels. . . .

* * *

"Marie Antoinette"

It is rumored that "Marie Antoinette," MGM's latest historical splurge, in which Norma Shearer is starred, will be shown at the Colonial Theater in August. J. D. B.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

day for the reinstatement, acknowledging in its decision that fulfillment of the order might cause hardship to both the company and the present employees who face loss of their jobs.

* * *

Claims Examiners Picked

Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner, picked 51 claims examiners for the unemployment compensation division of the Labor Department from a merit system list drawn up after a competitive examination by Harry W. Marsh, State Personnel Director. Only 15 were previously employed in the Department, winning permanent places through the examination. The other 36 are newcomers who will replace temporary examiners who failed in the test. The shakeup is the most far-reaching to follow adoption of the merit system.

* * *

Today in the huge Yale Bowl at New Haven occurs the climax of New Haven's tercentenary celebration, a pageant of the City's 300 years of history. Church services, parades, dinners and special exhibitions of articles of historic interest have preceded today's observance. Although the formal celebration now is drawing to a close, the exhibits will remain on view for summer visitors.

Public Utility Professor To Address Suffolk Class

Suffolk University will hold its Commencement exercises on Thursday evening, June 16, in the University auditorium. The address will be delivered by Clyde Orval Ruggles, Professor of Public Utility Management in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The following honorary degrees will be conferred: Whitney Hale, rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Doctor of Divinity; Raymond Lang, rector of St. John's Church, Newtonville, Doctor of Divinity; Professor Ruggles, Doctor of Letters; Alfred L. Hammell, Vice-President of the American Railway Express Agency, Doctor of Science.

'Merit' Auto Insurance Fails

Careful drivers will continue to pay the same compulsory automobile liability insurance rates as drivers with bad accident records as the result of Senate action yesterday in killing a proposed referendum under which the voters in November would have voted for or against establishing a "merit" system.

The "merit" system referendum had been substituted by the House for the initiative petition to repeal compulsory insurance and establish in its place a "financial responsibility" law such as now operates in several other states.

While the "merit" system proposal, under which careful drivers would be rewarded through lower insurance rates, is downed for this year, sponsors of the initiative petition for repeal of the law may obtain a repeal referendum in November on the subject by filing of 5,000 additional voter signatures. The original petition contained several thousand more signatures than the required 20,000.

Gas Bill Defeated

Another bill killed in the Senate yesterday provided that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company shall pay no more than a reasonable and proper price for gas it purchases from an affiliated company, and that the price paid shall not exceed the affiliated company's cost of manufacturing the gas.

This bill, proposed by Boston's Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, was designed to prevent a double profit in the sale of gas. Proponents of the measure charged that the Boston Consolidated purchases almost all of its gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates.

The Eastern and the Consolidated being affiliated companies, the proponents charged, they first make a profit in the sale of gas from the Eastern to the Consolidated and then from the Consolidated to consumers.

House approval had already been given the measure but it failed in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 3.

Port Bill Still Going

The Boston Port Authority bill fared somewhat better than its predecessors, the gas and insurance bills, when the Senate passed the measure to be engrossed. Under the terms of the bill the membership of the Authority will be increased from five to seven members, four to be appointed by the Mayor and three by the Governor. A House amendment calling for one member to be a labor representative was stricken out. Under this bill also the Authority may receive an annual appropriation up to $100,000. At present the limit is $50,000. Furthermore, instead of the present arrangement under which the City stands all the expense, under the pending legislation the State will contribute 50 per cent.

Another measure passed to be engrossed by the Senate calls for the revising and codifying of the Boston Building law.

Reconsideration of the Senate action of Tuesday killing the bill to allow state teachers' colleges to grant certain degrees was refused by a vote of 8 to 20.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed the bill yesterday requiring the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission to give reason in writing to local authorities whenever it disagrees with the licensing board of the cities and towns on liquor license applications.

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Chemist Studies Salvage of Gold From Waste Ore

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (AP)—The possibility of recovering an appreciable amount of gold now lost in mining was outlined today by Dr. Hans M. Cassell, Jersey City, N. J., chemist.

"As much as 5 per cent of the gold in the ore is washed away in some methods used in the California gold mining industry," Dr. Cassell said in this paper, prepared for delivery before the fifteenth annual National Colloid Symposium of the American Chemical Society at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Cassell said that tiny gold flakes hitherto washed away promise to be recovered through the application of colloid chemistry, a procedure which depends upon a glue-like or gelatinous film to coat and assemble the suspended particles. The smallest particles, he explained, elude recovery because they carry electrical charges which prevent them from clustering. "This loss," he noted, "constitutes a typical colloid problem."

Dr. Cassell said he believed that the flakes can be made to lump together by dissolving film-forming chemicals in a solution containing the particles which, after becoming coated with film, would stick together. Another possible way of recovering the gold, he indicated, would be to reduce the electrical repulsion of the particles. However, he expressed the view that a procedure depending upon films was more promising.

GOP Group Urges Defeat of Bishop For Renomination

A political step that is virtually without precedent was taken in Middlesex County yesterday when a committee of 23 prominent Republican leaders joined in a public repudiation of District Attorney Warren L. Bishop (R) and urged his defeat in the Party primary.

One of the committee, George G. Tarbell of Lincoln, announced he has resigned as a member of the Republican State Committee in order to enter the campaign to defeat Mr. Bishop in September. The committee will support Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge attorney, instead.

"There has arisen a situation in Middlesex County in my opinion which jeopardizes the good standing of the Republican Party in the county," Mr. Tarbell said in his letter of resignation.

"I feel so strongly about it that I am convinced that whatever of time I will be able to give during this campaign should be spent in helping procure for our party a suitable candidate for the office of district attorney, one who will maintain the high standards necessary for the proper administration of the important office."

The group renouncing the Republican office holder included the presidents of the Boston and Lowell Bar Associations, two former chairmen of the Republican State Committee, two former District Attorneys of the county and the president of the influential Middlesex Club.

Commenting upon the announcement, Mr. Bishop said: "The record of my office is an open book and speaks for itself. That is all I have to say."

The general committee, which is to be the nucleus of 54 sub-committees in as many cities and towns to conduct the Bradford campaign, includes:

J. Robert Ayers, Watertown, secretary-treasurer, Massachusetts Club; Col. Louis E. Boutwell, Malden, former City Solicitor; Robert T. Bushnell, Newton, former District Attorney, Middlesex County; R. A. Cutter, Cambridge, former Assistant Attorney General; Charles Floyd, Newton, Newton Board of Aldermen; Paul R. Foley, Lowell, former Assistant District Attorney, Middlesex County; Cecil E. Fraser, Cambridge, delegate to 1936 Republican convention, former President, Cambridge Republican Council.

Frank Goldman, Lowell, President, Lowell Bar Association; Col. Robert E. Goodwin, delegate to Republican national convention, 1936; Damon E. Hall, Belmont, President, Boston Bar Association; Samuel C. L. Haskell, Medford, former President, Medford Board of Aldermen.

John J. Higgins, Somerville, former District Attorney, Middlesex County; Col. William J. Keville, Belmont, President, Middlesex Club; Wallace R. Lovett, Melrose, delegate to 1936 Republican National Convention; Daniel Needham, Newton, former Commissioner of Public Safety; John V. Spalding, Newton, former Assistant United States Attorney; George G. Tarbell, Lincoln, former chairman, Republican State Committee.

Frank G. Volpe, Arlington, former Assistant District Attorney, Middlesex County; Richard B. Walsh, Lowell, United States Commissioner; Sinclair Weeks, Newton, former Chairman, Republican State Committee; Joseph F. Wiggin, Malden; Raymond S. Wilkins, Winchester; B. Loring Young, Weston, former Speaker, Massachusetts House of Representatives.

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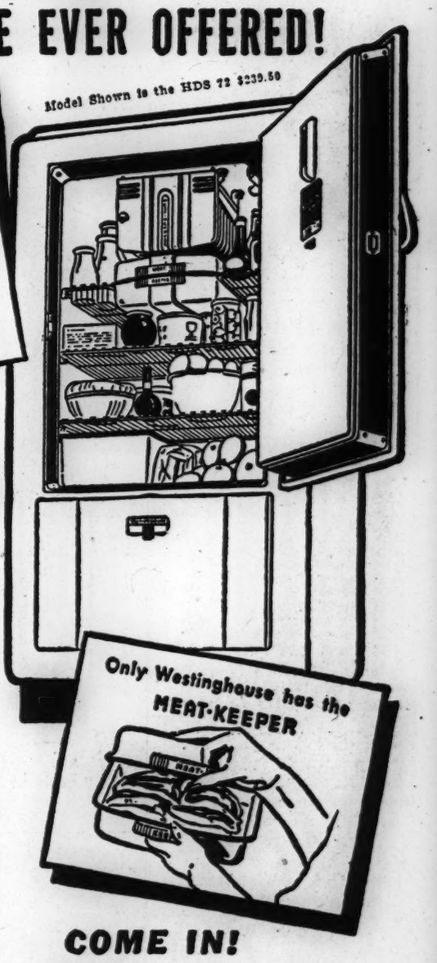

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Compare the value!

Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers

NO DOWN PAYMENT

Up to 3 years to pay

Be sure to see the new 1938 WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGES

Olympic Upheaval May Follow Action of Harvard Man—Former Champions in Final

Bingham Drops American Olympic Committee Post

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Always a man of high principles in athletics, William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Director, unable to be in accord with the present Olympic Games plans, has withdrawn from an active part on the American Olympic Committee.

This Bingham person has a very naïve and earnest purpose in any official post guiding athletics. He cannot divorce himself from being a purist despite having many times invited storms of criticism, particularly in his early days as Harvard Athletic Director when he adopted the radical hope of "giving the game back to the boys."

His efforts to clean up college and amateur athletics have made progress even though they were looked upon as radical in a day and age when competition, gate receipts, and prestige were paramount. This latest protest against the improper use of athletes was announced "off the record" at the Harvard Coaches' Club dinner Tuesday and slipped out during a Y. M. C. A. sports dinner last night where Bingham spoke.

The chairman of the 1936 Olympic Track and Field Committee thinks the Games are being exploited by countries beyond the purpose of friendly athletic competition. His immediate withdrawal is in protest against the 1940 Games being held in Japan. "I had been hoping that they would have been awarded to Finland or England or some other peaceful country," said Bingham. "We are dissipating an ideal in letting the Olympics get into the control, not of athletes, but of those who would use youth for their own purposes."

The noticeable contrast in preparation for the Games by the United States in 1932 and by Germany in 1936 has awakened the present move by the Harvard official. Los Angeles spent a huge sum of money to build the Olympic Village and Germany spent nearly 10 times as much in the 1936 Games. The difference, according to Bingham, is that the Olympic Village here was sold piece-meal to individuals for summer and beach camps after the games, whereas all structures in Germany are permanent and believed to be used for militaristic purposes.

Just how far-reaching this resignation of Bingham will go is the question. He is well known and his policies are respected and, with the storm clouds hovering heavier beginning with the last Games and approaching the 1940 Games, this piercing thrust may open the deluge. In the opinion of many serious individuals, including Bingham, the Olympic Games have become much too inflated. Possibly this will start a deflation.

Later in the same talk the Harvard director touched on the growing need for more care by colleges in the handling of baseball. He is of the opinion that the college game is too professionalized now and suffers today from lack of contrast between the amateur and the professional game.

Helen Jacobs' Place Is Taken By Mrs. Fabyan

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 9 (AP)—Handicapped by a stiff neck and shoulder, Helen Jacobs today was dropped from America's Wightman Cup tennis team, which meets Great Britain tomorrow and Saturday.

Miss Jacobs had to stop practice yesterday after a single set.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan will substitute for her as the No. 3 singles player, the No. 1 and No. 2 places going to Alice Marble and Helen Wills Moody.

The pairings for the two-day series:

Tomorrow

Singles: Miss Marble vs. Kay Stammers; Mrs. Moody vs. Margaret Scriven.
Doubles: Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble vs. Freda James and Margot Lumb.

Saturday

Singles: Miss Lumb vs. Mrs. Fabyan; Miss Stammers vs. Mrs. Moody; Miss Marble vs. Miss Scriven.
Doubles: Mrs. Moody and Dorothy Bundy vs. Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram.

Young Enters Marathon

MONTREAL, June 9 (CP)—Walter Young of Verdun, winner of the 1937 Boston Marathon, and Pat Dengis of Baltimore, second in this year's grind, will be among the starters here July 3 seeking the open Provincial championship marathon crown. Sanctioned by the Quebec branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, the race will be run over the regulation marathon distance from Lafontaine Park here to Cape St. Jacques, on the western tip of the Island of Montreal.

Rosamond Vahey And Mrs. Beard In State Final

W. G. A. M. Semifinal Results

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, 1 up.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Grace English, Tedesco, 2 and 1.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River entered the final of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts tournament at Belmont C. C. this morning when she won a hard-fought match from Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, 1 up. Mrs. Grew, who won the title as Mary Parkinson back in 1933, led at the first nine 1 up with a medal score of 40 to Mrs. Beard's 41.

Mrs. Beard, who won the title as Mrs. Brad Whittemore in 1936, gave her backers quite a scare when she became two down going to the eleventh. She rallied strongly here, however, and took the next three holes, climaxed with a sensational 40-foot putt for a birdie 4 on the 13th. Mrs. Grew became formidable at the 15th again when she squared the match, but a beautiful approach at the 16th gave Mrs. Beard a par 4 and the lead, which she held to the end, and awaited the finish of the Rosamond Vahey-Grace English match.

Miss Vahey, of Vesper, halted the spectacular march of Miss English, Tedesco golfer, with a 2-and-1 victory in the other match. The Vesper player, who has won the championship three times, 1931, 1934 and 1935, edged out her victim largely through previous tournament experience. The match between Mrs. Beard and Miss Vahey tomorrow morning promises one of the most thrilling ever played in the state tournament.

Usually Eliminated Early

Miss English has been playing major golf for some nine years, but this is the first time she has been able to reach the semifinals. The Tedesco star always has been able to qualify, however, but that seemed to be right where her good golf stopped. Usually she has been eliminated in the first round, sometimes, though managing to reach the second round.

Up until last year Miss English dropped out of tournament competition for several years because her work took most of her time. Even now she is forced to take a day off from her duties at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to get in a round of golf.

Qualified With an 83

This year Miss English has been one of the outstanding players in this tournament. She qualified with an 83, two strokes under the comedalists, Rosamond Vahey and Mrs. Warren Beard, who carded 81s.

In the three matches she has played to date she has won handily. In the first round she defeated Mrs. T. J. Carty, Scarboro, 8 and 7. Without slackening her pace she went on the following day to eliminate Mrs. W. C. Quinby, The Country Club, 7 and 6. Yesterday, while the other matches were going to the 18th green and even beyond, Miss English defeated Mrs. Willard Howard, Charles River, 3 and 2.

Native of New York

Miss English is a native of New York and never played any golf before coming to the Bay State. She first took up the game at the Colonial Golf Club at Wakefield. From there she moved to Swampscott where she now is a member of Tedesco.

The quarterfinal round, which saw Mrs. Beard, Miss Vahey, Miss English, and Mrs. John Grew, of Dedham, title holder in 1933 as Mary Parkinson, advance to today's semifinals, was one of the closest contested rounds in the history of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Both Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Grew were carried to the 18th green before winning their matches, 2 up and 1 up, respectively.

Twenty-Three Holes

Miss Vahey and Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Jr., of The Country Club, were forced to play 23 holes before the former was able to sink the winning putt. Veteran golfers who watched this match said that the women's state tournament never has witnessed such an exciting match. Both girls, however, had golden opportunities to end the match long before the 23d hole was reached.

Mrs. Eaton missed a six-footer on the eighteenth which would have given her the match as Miss Vahey three putted. On the 19th both failed to take advantage of each other's mistakes—each taking sixes on the par 5 hole. Miss Vahey practically had the match on the 20th hole, but Mrs. Eaton rolled down a nice 10-footer. The 21st green was played in three's, both making beautiful approach shots. Miss Vahey had another opportunity to end the match on the 22d green, but missed an easy putt. The 23d told the story when Mrs. Eaton's 5-foot putt stopped short of the cup, while Miss Vahey went down with a neat four for the match.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First three and ties in each league)
(Does not include night games)

Batting

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Trosky, Indians	43	154	37	58	.377
Averill, Indians	44	168	40	63	.375
Foxx, Red Sox	43	163	42	59	.362
Lavagetto, Dodgers	36	132	24	47	.356
McCormick, Reds	43	186	28	66	.355
Lombardi, Reds	32	113	13	40	.345

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	17
Greenberg, Tigers	13
Goodman, Reds	13
York, Tigers	12
Ott, Giants	12
Medwick, Cardinals	8

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	66
Averill, Giants	49
Ott, Giants	47
Galan, Cubs	41
Medwick, Cardinals	49
York, Tigers	38

Where Experience Counted Heavily

By a Staff Photographer

Grace English (Left) and Rosamond Vahey

The Former Swept Through the Women's State Golf Championship in Spectacular Style Until She Faced the Experienced Veteran, Miss Vahey, at Belmont This Morning and Lost Out in a Well-Played Match, 2 and 1

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fette Finds Sophomore Year Stumbling Block

Throughout baseball you hear it said that a player's sophomore year is always the most difficult. Many first-year men have reached stardom almost overnight, only to fade out on the second lap. It is one of those mysteries that lingers with the major leagues.

A current victim of this unsolved handicap is Lou Fette, a right-hander who pitches for the Bees. This time last season he was headed toward a 20-victory campaign, and eventually reached it. With Jim Turner he established a commendable record in Boston. Never before in history had two freshman pitchers won 20 games for the same team in the same year.

Only One Victory

But today Lou Fette is firmly convinced that sophomore pitching is a problem. The records prove that he is as effective in 1938 as he was in '37. Yet, with only one triumph in 10 starts, the right-hander is wondering what a second-year man must do to win. He apparently has as much on the ball as ever, with a full season of big league experience behind him, but triumphs are as scarce as squeeze plays.

In seven of the 10 games he has pitched, Fette held the opposition to four runs or less. The fault rests with his teammates, who, in 78 innings, have scored just 11 runs behind him. The Boston attack remains silent when Lou is on the mound. Since beating the Phillies on April 23, his first start and the '38 inaugural in the Hub, the former St. Paul player has dropped seven straight. In succession he has bowed to the Dodgers, Cardinals, Pirates, Cubs, Dodgers, Cubs and Pirates.

Yesterday, Fette was not particularly stingy with base hits, but he managed to keep the Pittsburgh run total down. The score was 4 to 1, the Bees making only six hits to 10 for the Pirates. Despite the setback, Boston remained third in the National League race, but only two percentage points in front of the Cincinnati Reds, who yesterday won a night game from the Phillies.

Giants Regain Lead

Interest in the National League was centered on Wrigley Field, Chicago, where the New York Giants stepped in and won a double-header from the Cubs. By coming back after losing six of their most recent seven games, the Giants regained first place in the standing. They were half a game up on the Bruins as they faced the series final today.

Two of John McGraw's boys, Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott, were the heroes. Mel hit his twelfth home run of the season in the tenth inning of the opener. Carl pitched the second game and wrote his seventh victory in the books. The talented screwball pitcher has won 199 games for the Giants over a period of 10 seasons.

In the American League the White Sox, still handicapped by injuries, gave the Yankees a double beating. Gerry Walker's home run in the ninth inning and his single in the thirteenth turned the first game in favor of the White Sox. Bill Dietrich's pitching during the first seven innings was the highlight of the second.

As the Red Sox defeated the Indians, the Yankees slid into a second-place tie with Boston. The Red Sox and Yanks trail the league-leading Indians by 4½ games. Washington, in fourth place, was beaten by the Browns.

Tommy Bridges pitched the Tigers to victory over the Athletics, scattering five hits while fanning 10. The performance of the slender right-hander suggests an upward trend in the Detroit situation.

Budge Advances To Final Round Of French Tennis

AUTEUIL, France, June 9 (AP)—Don Budge today moved a step nearer the second episode in his projected tennis "grand slam" as he routed Josip Pallada of Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, to enter the final round of men's singles in the French hard-court championships.

The Californian, who already has won the Australian title this year, hopes to add to it the French, British and U. S. crowns.

In the finals Budge will meet Roderich Menzel, giant Czechoslovakian, who eliminated Ferenc Puncec, Pallada's countryman and Davis Cup teammate, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Mme. Simone Mathieu, leading French woman player, and Mlle. Nelly Adamson of Belgium will be the finalists in women's singles. Mme. Mathieu beat Mme. Halff, also of France, 6—1, 6—1, while Mlle. Adamson eliminated Mme. Rollin Couquerque of Holland, 6—2, 6—4.

Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, teamed with Mrs. Harry Hopman of Australia to go into the semi-final round of mixed doubles with a 6—1, 6—0 triumph over Mlle. Jacqueline Horner and Jacques Sanglier of France.

West Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9—W. W. West of Fort Bliss, Texas, has been elected captain of the Army polo team for next year. During the past two years he has played the No. 2 position on the team.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	16	.636
Chicago	29	18	.617
Boston	21	18	.538
Cincinnati	23	20	.535
Pittsburgh	21	20	.512
St. Louis	18	24	.429
Brooklyn	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	11	28	.282

Results June 8

New York 4, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	15	.659
New York	24	19	.558
Boston	24	19	.558
Washington	26	22	.542
Detroit	22	23	.489
Chicago	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
St. Louis	14	26	.350

Results June 8

Chicago 1, New York 10.
Chicago 10, New York 6.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 7, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 11, Washington 5.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit Tigers bought Catcher Cliff Bolton from Senators to fill gap left by Mickey Cochrane.

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean greeted by shower of lemons at home park but pitched Cardinals to 13-2 victory over Cubs.

Five Years Ago

Walter Johnson named to succeed Roger Peckinpaugh as manager of Cleveland Indians.

California Nine Plays Harvard Here Tomorrow

The University of California baseball team from Berkeley will play Harvard at Soldiers Field tomorrow at 3 p. m. in an outstanding intersectional game.

California, having finished its Pacific Coast schedule as champion of the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association, in which campaign it won 11 and lost four games, has played a cross-country post-season schedule of 14 games starting against the University of Denver in Denver, Colo., May 16. The game at Boston matches the California College champions against the present leader of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Harvard, with three games to play, has won seven League games and lost two.

California Record

The California team, considered one of the best college nines in recent years, has won 12 of 14 games in its tour, one of the defeats being received June 3 from Princeton, 4-3, in its second game of the East. California has played three Eastern games, defeating Cornell 7-1 and Yale 9-3.

The California team is coached by Clinton W. Evans, California '12, who, from point of service, is one of the oldest coaches on the California coaching staff. He went to California as freshman football coach 13 years ago and at the present time is the varsity baseball coach and freshman football coach.

There are 16 players in the California squad and the team which meets Harvard is expected to have Bill Priest or William Piper on the mound with Anthony Lombardi catching. Anthony Firpo will be at first base, Melvin Duezabou at second base, Cliff Perry as shortstop, and Fenton Rapp or Barton Smyth at third base. Ernest Devaurs in center, David McNeil in right, and James Dunlap in left will be the outfield.

McNeil Is Captain

McNeil is the captain of the California team, an honor he shared with Sam Chapman during the intercollegiate season on the Coast. Chapman is now playing for the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League, one of a number of California men to enter major league baseball. Predecessors of Chapman in big league baseball include Orvie Overall, California '04, who pitched for the World's Champion Chicago Cubs, also Heinie Heeitmuller, former outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics; Jack Bliss, St. Louis Cardinals' catcher; Hap Myers, former Red Sox first baseman, and Taylor Douthit, St. Louis Cardinals' outfielder.

Vagaries of Golf Beat Favorites In Trans-Miss Play

TULSA, Okla., June 9 (AP)—The vagaries of golf took two heavy favorites out of the running in the women's Trans-Mississippi tournament yesterday, but left a classy field of seasoned stars to continue the battle into the third round.

Still in the running after a great golf battle was the defending champion, Betty Jameson of San Antonio, who returned to top form after a slump to win on the eighteenth from Jenny Grout, Oklahoma State champion, 1 up.

Out of the picture was the redoubtable Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, one of the prime favorites, who fell before the determined playing of Mrs. E. R. Hury of San Antonio, 4 and 2.

Sarah Guth of St. Louis proved a stumbling block to Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., another favorite, Miss Miley who holds the Southern championship and was Trans-Miss titlist in 1935 and 1936, was far off form and went out, 5 and 3.

Another veteran of chamionship competition, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, went into the quarter-finals at the expense of Mrs. Ted Law of Tulsa, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City, who won her first Trans-Miss championship 10 years ago, came back strong after she was 2 down at the turn to Mrs. Johnny Parnell of Dallas. Mrs. Hill won, 3 and 2.

Patty Berg found considerable competition in Pat Grant, 17-year-old Oklahoma State high school champion. Miss Patty eliminated Miss Pat on the seventeenth, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Patty Newbold, Wichita, Kan., took the measure of the long-driving Helen Hofmann of Salt Lake City, 4 and 3 and Mrs. Lillian Zech, Chicago district champion, eliminated Mrs. L. L. Vanzandt, Tulsa, 6 and 5.

Yale Oarsmen Arrive At Gales Ferry Camp

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—The Yale varsity and jayvee oarsmen left today for a three-week stand at their Gales Ferry training camp on the Thames River, a few miles upstream from where they race the Harvard crews at New London June 24.

The crews made the trip on the yacht "Wild Fire" of C. B. Levey. The usual pre-race schedule of two workouts a day will begin tomorrow. Head Coach Ed Leader said he foresaw no change in the varsity boating.

The Harvard and Yale varsities, for the first time in history, will start the race with an undefeated season behind them. This year, the varsity four-mile pull will be upstream and the finish will be at Bartlett's Cove. The freshman and jayvee races will be rowed downstream.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (AP)—Harvard's four crews, varsity, junior varsity, combination and freshman—will leave Saturday for Red Top, Conn., not far from New London, where they will race against Yale's oarsmen June 24.

Chicago White Sox Close Red Sox Stand at Fenway

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning tomorrow, which is Ladies' Day at Fenway Park, the Red Sox play the final series of this second home stand against the West. The Chicago White Sox come here for four games, including a double-header on Sunday. Now in a second-place tie with the Yankees, the Red Sox are determined to take sole possession.

Winners in four of their last five games, the White Sox apparently are doing something about their position in the second division of the American League. Despite a series of injuries and a slow break away from the starting line, the Chicago entry has proved in two days that the first division is due for a shuffling.

Beat Yankees

In the Stadium series with the Yankees, the White Sox were triumphant in the first three games. Thornton Lee won the opener on Tuesday, and the westerners upset Colonel Ruppert's dignity by taking both ends of a double-header yesterday. The final in the Stadium event was scheduled for this afternoon.

The Red Sox have played only two games with the Chicago team this season. The locals won the first at Fenway Park, 4 to 2, with Lefty Grove on the mound. The rivals from the West took the only Chicago meeting, 4-0, a seven-inning affair that was halted by rain.

After winning yesterday's battle from the Indians, 7 to 6, the Red Sox held a 14-to-8 edge over the western half of the American League. They have split even in eight games with the Tigers, taken four out of six from the Indians and five out of six from the Browns. In competition with the Yankees, Senators, and Athletics, the locals own only 10 triumphs in 21 starts.

Second-Place Tie

It is interesting to note that one year ago today, the Red Sox were in the second division, but only four games removed from the pace-setting Yankees. As they faced the series final with Cleveland this afternoon, the Yawkey Sox were in a tie for second, yet 4½ contests behind the league-leading Indians. The American League is better balanced this season than it has been for some time.

The White Sox are hitting. In the first three games with the Yankees they piled up 40 base hits and 29 runs, averaging better than 13 safeties and nine scores for each engagement.

Another warning to those occupying the first division is sounded by Mickey Cochrane, Detroit manager. "Mike" has snapped the whip among the once-ferocious Tigers. He has fined Boots Poffenberger, young right-handed pitcher, for breaking club rules. Tommy Bridges pitched a swell game in Philadelphia yesterday. The Bengals, who are in fifth place after four seasons of either winning the pennant or finishing second, will soon be heard from again.

Foxx Hits Two

The talk of the league today is Jimmy Foxx, who has stopped playing a daily hattoo on the fence that borders on Lansdowne Street. Jimmy is hitting them over. He has pounded enemy pitchers for six home runs in five games, getting two again yesterday. Four times this season he has hit two four-masters in a single game. As Moe Berg said in the clubhouse after yesterday's encounter: "That big fellow is giving the greatest exhibition of slugging in the history of baseball."

Moe hit the nail on the head. Foxx today had 17 homers and 66 runs batted across the plate in 43 games. For a man who is reputedly on the down grade in this baseball business, the former Maryland boy is earning his pay and then some. Since the beginning of the season, Foxx has averaged more than 1½ runs batted in a game. At this pace he would propel the remarkable total of 231 over a 154-game schedule.

Although maintaining such a torrid gait is unlikely, Jimmy is a threat to the American League record of 184 runs batted in by Lou Gehrig in 1931, and the major league mark established at 190 by Hack Wilson in 1930. Foxx led the circuit in 1932 with the Athletics, at 169, and also the following year with 163. Gehrig and Babe Ruth both set the pace five different years.

Big Jimmy today owned a hitting streak that extended over nine successive games. In the most recent five he has hit .550, lifting his 1938 average to a robust .362. This mark ranks third in the Big Six, Trosky and Averill of Cleveland standing between the Red Sox star and the leadership.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the third day in a row, the Red Sox staged an uphill battle to win yesterday. Foxx drove home four runs and Chapman two. The winning run came across in the eighth when Manager Joe Cronin was hit by a pitched ball with the bases loaded.

♪ ♪ ♪

Foxx's first home run of the day cleared the fence in deep left-center, near the flag pole. His second was a liner to dead left.

♪ ♪ ♪

The locals knocked Bob Feller off the mound for the second time this year . . . Archie McKain, who worked the last 1 2-3 innings, was the winning pitcher . . . It was his first triumph . . . A last-minute shift promoted Lee Rogers to a starting berth . . . Lefty Grove stepped down because of the inclement weather.

Sammy Snead Is Favorite As Golfers Tee Off

DENVER, June 9 (AP)—Over picturesque Cherry Hills, the mile-high course where accuracy is the double watchword, the country's foremost shotmakers sharpened their weapons today for the first round of the 72-hole National Open golf championship.

As the field of great and near-great teed off in what shaped up as the most unpredictable title chase since Bobby Jones retired in 1930, the role of favorite was filled by Sammy Snead, long-hitting West Virginian.

Defending Champion Ralph Guldahl was second choice. In practice sessions the husky former St. Louis automobile salesman, who set a National Open record of 281 last year, explored the rough frequently.

Snead Soared to 78

Snead's pre-tournament workouts, too, were not overly impressive although his three-under par 68 was the best round of the trials. A few days later he soared to a 78.

Substantial backing also was found for such seasoned campaigners as Henry Picard, Paul Runyan, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Harry Cooper, Vic Ghezzi, Bobby Cruickshank, Jimmy Thomson, Byron Nelson and Tony Manero, title winner in 1936.

Jimmy Hines of New York and Harold McSpaden of Boston, carding final practice rounds of 69, injected themselves into the thick of the speculation.

The narrow fairways and well-trapped tiny greens of Cherry Hills, where the silver-capped Rockies form a massive distant background, offered a stern test to the scheduled starting field of 167. Thirty-six amateurs prepared to match their shots with those of the professional brigade.

Eleven Water Hazards

Scattered over the 6,888-yard course are 11 water hazards, seven on the back nine. Par 35-36—71 requirements were bettered only a few times in the warm-up for the tournament.

The winning score for the 72-hole drive was expected to range between 285 and 290.

Besides Sarazen and Manero, five other former champions made bids again for the most prized of this country's golfing plums. They were Willie MacFarlane, winner in 1925; Tommy Armour, of 1927 fame; Bill Burke, victor in the famous marathon play-off of 1931; Olin Dutra, kingpin in 1934, and Sam Parks, Jr., surprise leader in 1935.

The field will be trimmed to the low 60 scores and ties after 36 holes. Single rounds were scheduled today, starting at 10:15 (E. S. T.) and Friday.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Mel Ott and Carl Hubbell, Giants—Ott's two-run homer beat Cubs, 4-2, in doubleheader opener; Hubbell fanned six to win nightcap, 4-1.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox—Hit two homers and drove in four runs in 7-6 win over Indians.

Ernie Lombardi, Reds—Hit two singles and drove in two runs in 7-5 decision over Phillies.

Gerry Walker and Bill Dietrich, White Sox—Walker's homer in ninth tied score and his single in 13th broke up game for 11-10 win in doubleheader opener against Yanks; Dietrich allowed five hits for seven innings in 10-6 nightcap win.

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Handcuffed Athletics with five hits and fanned ten in 5-1 victory.

Bob Klinger, Pirates—Pitched six-hitter to beat Bees, 4-1.

Buster Mills, Browns—Collected three hits and drove in two runs in 11-5 win over Senators.

Cookie Lavagetto, Dodgers—Drove in three runs in 7-6 victory over Cardinals.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Trosky, Cleveland, .377; Averill, Cleveland, .375.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 42; Averill, Cleveland, 40.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 66; Averill, Cleveland, 49.
Hits—Travis, Washington, and Averill, Cleveland, 63.
Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 16; Trosky and Averill, Cleveland, 14.
Triples—Averill, Cleveland, 7; Keltner, Cleveland, 5.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 17; Greenberg, Detroit, 13.
Stolen Bases—Lewis, Washington, 10; Kreevich, Chicago, 9.
Pitching—Kennedy, Detroit, 9-0; Grove, Boston, 9-1.

National League

Batting—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, .356; McCormick, Cincinnati, .355.
Runs—Ott, New York, 47; Hack and Herman, Chicago, 36.
Runs Batted In—Ott, New York, 47; Galan, Chicago, 41.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 67; Moore, New York, 65.
Doubles—McCormick, Cincinnati, 17; Martin, Philadelphia, 16.
Triples—Mize and Gutteridge, St. Louis, Rizzo and Suhr, Pittsburgh, Goodman, Cincinnati, five each.
Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 13; Ott, New York, 12.
Stolen Bases—Galan, Chicago, 6; Hack, Chicago, 5.
Pitching (Five or More Decisions)—MacFayden, Boston, 5-1; Hubbell, New York, and Lee, Chicago, 7-2.

Williams Elects Moore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 9—Roger W. Moore '39 of Stafford Springs, Conn., has been elected captain of the Williams College varsity track team for next year.

Maine Seeks P. G. A. Date

PORTLAND, Maine, June 9 (AP)—Maine golf officials decided last night to seek from the National P. G. A. a date for a $5,000 Open tourney in Maine either this summer or next.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow, 3 P. M. Ladies Free
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
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Commerce and Finance

Conference Board Head Urges Specific Program for Recovery

Business and Industry

Insurance Firms' Assets in Railway Bonds but 11 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Many unfounded rumors have been going the rounds as to the effect that railroad difficulties might have upon life insurance company assets because life insurance companies are known to be large holders of railroad bonds and the railroads in general have been having an unfortunate time of it recently, according to Alfred M. Best Company, Inc.

"The real facts," continues the report, "are almost startlingly favorable to the life insurance companies. To compile them we have taken the statements of 33 of the largest companies, omitting several Canadian institutions whose holdings in United States railroad bonds are of no relative importance. Approximately 97 per cent of the United States life company assets are represented in our survey.

"This survey developed the following facts, all taken from the sworn annual statements of these companies as of Dec. 31, 1937:

(1) Only 11 per cent of assets are represented by railroad bonds;

(2) The group of life companies carried their railroad bonds at an average price of 84.6 (stated to be "amortized" value);

(3) The market value as of the same date was 80.7;

(4) The depreciation in dollars to put railroad bonds at market was $123,000,000; surplus was $1,167,000,000, but

(5) If the entire bond portfolio was placed at market the companies would show a gain in surplus of $109,000,000.

"The reason for this is that the amortized values used by the companies in their statements considerably under-value extremely high grade bonds such as governments, of which the companies hold a large volume; other bonds have for various reasons been written down.

"The 'Convention Market' values required by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and reported by the companies in their statements (but not used for statement purposes) are true market values for railroads and all other active bonds; they are arbitrary values only for the smaller and local municipals.

"In other words, the true excess of market values over amortized on high grade issues considerably exceeds the deficit in the rail group, which is not large because the companies have already written the bonds down very substantially, or bought them at low prices. These figures compare with the total surplus to policyholders of the group of 33 companies of $1,167,000,000 as of the same date."

Total figures in the Best analysis upon which the foregoing facts are based follow:

Assets	$24,351,000,000
All Bonds (Amortized Statement Values)	12,626,000,000
All Bonds—Market (Convention)	12,735,000,000
Railroad Bonds (Par Value)	3,177,000,000
Railroad Bonds (Amortized Statement Value)	2,686,000,000
Railroad Bonds (Market Value)	2,563,000,000
Per Cent Railroad Amortized to Par	84.6%
Per Cent Railroad Market to Par	80.7%
Differences—All Rails to Market	+109,000,000
Differences—All Bonds to Market	1,167,000,000
Surplus	—123,000,000

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Bank Clearings Up First Time 30 Weeks

By the Associated Press

New York

Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended June 8 rose above the total for the like week a year ago for the first time in 30 weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The break in the long decline also carried turnover sharply over the preceding week, kept down by Memorial Day observance, and put the week at the highest point since Dec. 22 last year.

Transactions in the latest period amounted to $5,887,185,000, an increase of 6 per cent over $5,552,249,000 in the same 1937 week and $1,839,180,000 over the revised total of the previous week.

Between the two comparable weeks of 1937 the gain was $275,953,000.

Telephone Issue Of $30,000,000 Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph System, an affiliate in the American Bell System, announces its first long-term public financing, and the first for any unit of the Bell System this year with the issuance of $30,000,000 of 30-year 3¼ per cent debentures, due June 1, 1968.

A banking group, headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., is offering $27,750,000 of the issue to the public at 102 and accrued interest, to yield 3.147 per cent to maturity. The remainder of the issue, or $2,250,000, will be sold to the Bankers Trust Company as trustee of the pension funds established by the company and certain affiliates.

Leading houses of the 37 members of the offering syndicate with Morgan Stanley are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, The First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Smith, Barney & Co.

The utility owns and operates toll lines and Bell telephone exchanges in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, the greater part of Idaho and a small part of Texas in El Paso County and surrounding territory. It has main lines extending from Canada to Mexico, comprising 77,700 square miles of territory.

The net proceeds from the sale of the $27,750,000 debentures to the underwriting group and from the private sale (not underwritten) of the $2,250,000 of the issue to the pension funds, after deducting expenses, will approximate $29,891,000. Of this amount $3,986,713 will repay the company's demand notes held by the trustee of the pension funds; $22,900,000 will repay advances from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the remainder, about $3,004,000, will be added to the company's current cash to make extensions, additions and improvements.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the $27,750,000 debentures amount to $555,000, or 2 per cent, which is made up by the price to the public of 102, leaving gross proceeds to the company from this part of the issue of $27,750,000, or par for each unit.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1938, the company's operating revenue was equal to $5,862,377. The net income after all charges, taxes and expenses was $527,740, equal to $1.09 a share.

The company's dividend is $7 a share annually, reduced from $8 in March of this year. Authorized capital stock is $50,000,000, outstanding $48,049,700. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns 73.23 per cent of the stock.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company $30,000,000 issue of 3¼ per cent debentures offered today at 102 commanded a premium in counter trading at 102¾ bid, 103 asked, contributing to a steadier tone in New York bond market.

Power Output Off In Holiday Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States ended a month's week-to-week advances with a drop of 4.8 per cent in the latest period from the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output in the week ended June 4, which included the Memorial Day holiday, declined to 1,878,851,000 kilowatt hours from 1,973,278,000 in the previous week and was 11.8 per cent under 2,131,092,000 in the like 1937 week.

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Rail Plight May Move Congress To Hasten to Rescue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 9—The plight of the American railroads is so bad that talk of Federal operation grows steadily in Washington. Chief restraining influence is probably political. The New Deal does not want the liability of having it said that the ultimate collapse came during its jurisdiction or to be branded as Socialistic. On the other hand, the present situation is only a continuation of trends that have persisted for years. Students have declared the nation faced shortly a great decision; they have been amazed that the tottering carriers have struggled on so long in the face of their vast obstacles.

Now the matter is again in Congress. Railway labor executives yesterday urged that the Government take over the roads in event of a national emergency interrupting rail service. They advanced the proposal in talks with Representative Robert Crosser (D) of Ohio, member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, and Chairman Robert F. Wagner (D) of N. Y. of the Senate Banking Committee. It is understood that the proposal was rejected.

The Wage Cut Proposal

The carriers have announced a nation-wide 15 per cent wage cut July 1. It is the only way many of them, it is asserted, can meet their deficits. Labor costs account for 50 per cent of the railroad expense, it is asserted.

Railway labor has countered with a definite strike threat. Railway labor is almost 100 per cent organized. July 1 may be the beginning of a national strike.

The wage cut proposal may precipitate the long-awaited decision on Government policy toward the carriers. Already it has played a prominent part in pending Congressional action. Mr. Roosevelt, in a message to Congress April 1, pointed to the rail troubles, and urged temporary aid in the form of new RFC loans. Railroads have borrowed heavily already from the Government. A majority of the country's rail mileage is already mortgaged to the taxpayers. But with the announcement of the proposed wage cut, Congressmen who had been backing the new RFC loan program withdrew it. They declared the wage cut unjustified, and showed their lack of sympathy by sending it back to committee.

The Railroad Picture

The background tells the story—A third of the total rail mileage of the country is now in receivership. Thirty-seven of the affected carriers are Class 1. It is generally expected that other big roads will be unable to meet their fixed charges this year as things are now going

This has an immediate effect on the whole business picture. In July, 1937, there were 1,174,000 employees. Today the nunmber is 913,000, a decline of 260,000. The wage cut proposal has followed. Furthermore, on May 1, 1937, the carriers had orders for 345 steam locomotives. This year, despite a huge reservoir of needed equipment accumulated since the 1929 slump, there are only 61 ordered. It takes about a year to build the biggest type freight-hauling locomotive, and gives employment to 50 men directly. It is estimated the carriers could easily use 2,000 new locomotives and 100,000 new freight cars if their full needs are met.

What's the matter with the railroads? Competition with the automobile and other means of travel is one answer; another charge is overcapitalization; still a third is excessive competition and inability of companies to agree on joint use of terminal facilities, freight yards and the like.

There is a strong drive in one section of conservative thought for Government operation, but this is based on the idea that the Treasury might salvage the values of depressed stocks and bonds. New Deal leaders take just the opposite view. They oppose Government purchase if it involves supporting the old financial structure. Their rail advisers tell them the carriers must "go through the wringer." This might be easier advice to follow if it were anything but the basic railroad industry. It has been the focus of private, philanthropic and conservative investment for years. The life insurance companies are particularly involved.

Splawn Report Attacked

With these tremendous problems at stake, the New Deal has followed the temporizing policy of earlier administrations. Meanwhile the plight of the carriers has steadily grown worse. Almost as though seeking to precipitate a final showndown has come the management's decision for the 15 per cent wage cut. This throws new light on the Splawn report, sent to Congress last April.

The Splawn report was attacked as over-cautious by a majority of eight authorities whose comments were attached to the message Mr. Roosevelt sent Congress. The most caustic was Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, the only banker on the list. Mr. Bruere unqualifiedly attacked the railroads themselves and urged Government compulsion to force them to eliminate unnecessary competition.

As the New Deal attitude is seen here, in simple language, it is as follows:

The railroads are largely responsible for their own plight. They won't co-operate, and they can't squeeze out the water from stocks without bankruptcy. They are approaching the end of Government aid, which is inevitably mortgaging them to the taxpayers. Yet in the face of their non-co-operative attitude it would be unwise as well as politically bad judgment to take drastic steps until events have shown past all peradventure that an emergency exists.

Undoubtedly, this is an opportunist, not to say defeatist attitude. But in more or less similar form it has existed in earlier administrations in approaching the difficult subject.

Jordan Offers Recovery Plan; Slump Seen Federal Handiwork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9—The sixth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute adjourned here today with the re-election of all its officials and with prize awards which singled out the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company for the Charles A. Coffin medal. This latter is the highest honor on the roster of the Institute and was presented to H. C. Blackwell, President of the Company, for distinguished work during the 1937 flood.

"Throughout this disaster and its aftermath," H. P. Liversidge, Chairman of the Prize Awards Committee, said, "this company displayed a degree of initiative, enterprise and devotion to duty and the public service that won added esteem for itself and reflected credit on the entire utility industry."

Other Honors Given

Other honors went to the Tennessee Electric Power Company which received the Augustus D. Curtis award for the greatest contribution toward the advancement of artificial illumination of commercial or public buildings; the Florida Corporation of St. Petersburg for developments in the domestic electric water heating field; the Consumers' Power Company of Jackson, Mich., for advancement of rural electrification, and the Indiana General Service Company for advances in domestic electric cooking service.

The new officers are headed by C. W. Kellogg, President of the Engineers' Public Service Company of New York.

A national harmony policy was urged on the Institute membership by Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, who made his address to the meeting a restatement of his call on American business to "file its criticisms and complaints for future reference and turn to the active task of reconstruction."

Mr. Jordan, who urged that business "take the ball at this crucial juncture," and "make no more vague, indefinite and concitional offers of co-operation with government," asked for the mobilization of a national reconstruction council of business leaders. He called for the establishment in each state of a state re-employment council, formed by existing business and labor organizations and the state governments, to assume three responsibilities.

This council, he suggested, should: "First, it should secure from all employers in the state pledges of re-employment during the next two years of a determined number of employable persons.

"Second, it should establish and operate adequate facilities for retraining and rehabilitation of workers not employable because of loss of skill and long unemployment, using in part private resources and in part public work relief funds for this purpose.

"Third, it should constitute itself an advisory and supervisory agency to assist in the effective administration of public funds for direct relief and work relief within the state, with co-ordinated subcommittees in each community."

Closing speeches of the convention featured an address by Dr. William Wilson Cumberland, New York economist, who served with the reparation and financial commissions following the World War and has been a foreign trade advisor to the Department of State, with long service also in the Peruvian and Caribbean field.

Points to Slump Cause

Dr. Cumberland told the thousand delegates of the Institute that appraisal of conditions in the United States since 1914 established that "this depression is essentially the handiwork of government."

"There is no longer any doubt about the magnitude of the present depression," Dr. Cumberland said, "and it is the handiwork of government. Economic and financial distortions are largely absent. But reasons why business cannot prosper are obvious.

"They center around tax burdens out of proportion to national income; labor legislation and its administration which encourage inefficiency and irresponsibility; competition by Government with its own citizens; price fixing and credit manipulation, and replacement of competence and responsibility in business management by governmental restrictions for political objectives.

"Not one of these causes of the depression has been remedied or is even in process of solution. Such business improvement as now appears possible is not based on increasing pressure of investment funds and increasing demands for goods, but on desperate monetary and credit policies.

Capitalism Belabored

"There is no indication that our population is ready to demand the conditions under which capitalism can function. We regard an increasing national debt as an asset and as motivating force for business recovery. We consider the currency not as a medium of exchange but as an instrument with which to control prices, regulate employment, and mold national industry to some predetermined program. We seek prosperity by destroying wealth.

"And when this curious mechanism of incongruities and fallacies refuses to function, we say that capitalism has failed."

Dr. Cumberland said that "three great industries have roughly measured economic improvement in the United States—the railroads, the utilities and new construction."

"American railroads have been able to obtain no equity capital since 1930," he continued. "Utilities have been able to obtain only $26,000,000 of equity capital since 1932. New construction for many years has proceeded at a fraction of computed normal requirements.

"These three major industries largely determine whether activity or stagnation will characterize an extensive group of related industries. In the aggregate the position of these industries gives the final answer to whether we have prosperity or depression."

Socony's 1938 Profits Off One-Third From Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Brown, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. told stockholders at the annual meeting the company's business was down about one-third from last year. His estimate was based on operation for the first four months.

There was a marked decline in demand for fuel and lubricating oils, but gasoline sales were moderately higher, Mr. Brown added. The company's refineries in the United States in the first quarter had earnings about 40 per cent under the same period last year.

Says Coal Industry Loss to Competitors More Than in 1930

CHICAGO (AP)—J. D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association of Washington, D. C., said the coal industry lost 42,000,000 more tons in sales last year to competitors than it did in 1930.

This volume of business lost to natural gas and hydro-electric power industries, he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the convention of the American Retail Coal Association, represented $76,000,000, of which coal mine labor would have received $45,000,000.

"It meant a loss in gross freight revenue to the railroads of $94,000,000, out of which railroad labor lost $40,000,000. The loss of both coal mine and railroad labor was around $85,000,000 in 1937 compared with 1930," Mr. Battle said.

He estimated that 1,000,000 persons were directly employed in the bituminous coal industry.

Development of Thatcher Wheat Seen Defense Against Black Rust

CHICAGO (AP)—Rust, dark hued scourge of the grain fields, will encounter the best defense ever prepared by growers if it spreads into the spring wheat belt this year, crop experts said.

The newest bulwark against the grain farmer's relentless enemy has been fashioned in the Agronomists' Laboratories. It is the latest variety of rust resisting wheat, known as "thatcher."

Waging Long Fight

For years farmers have been fighting the miscroscopic parasitic fungus which streaks with the wind through golden wheat fields, turning them to a sickly brown.

They have had little success. Rust destroyed 200,000,000 bushels in the 1904 and 1916 ravages, and 100,000,000 bushels in 1935. The scourge most prevalent during hot, humid weather, was visited upon many fields last year.

The new thatcher wheat which has been evolved from co-operative researches in plant pathology and breeding has been sown in record-breaking acreage in the spring wheat belt of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Canada this year.

Three years ago, when rust did heavy damage, very little thatcher had been planted, said H. C. Donovan, Chicago crop authority. Last year there was much thatcher in the Red River Valley, and Mr. Donovan said he noticed that its thicker skinned shaft warded off rust spores satisfactorily.

Attacks Most Grains

Rust attacks wheat, rye, oats and barley in various forms but is most vicious as "black stem rust." It appears on the leaf sheath that encircles the wheat stem and on the head stem or neck, perforating the stem and blocking circulation of the sap. Shriveled and unfilled heads are the result.

Mr. Donovan estimated around 23,000,000 acres have been planted to spring wheat in the United States and that almost one-third is in thacher.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$30,000,000

(of which $27,750,000 are publicly offered)

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

Thirty Year 3¼% Debentures

Dated June 1, 1938 — Due June 1, 1968

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including June 1, 1943, 107½%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1948, 105%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1953, 103½%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1958, 102½%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1964, 101½%; and thereafter, 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY — The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, 73.23% of the stock of which is owned by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was incorporated in Colorado in 1911. The Company is engaged in the telephone business in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, in Idaho south of the Salmon River, and in El Paso County, Texas. The properties of the Company consist mainly of telephone instruments and facilities for their interconnection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The Company's claims as to its rights to occupy the streets and highways, in most cases under constitutional or statutory provisions, are referred to in the Offering Prospectus. The Company is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by state or local authorities in each of the states in which it operates, within their respective jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Commission has been engaged since 1935 in an investigation of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries and presently has before it for its consideration a critical report, proposed by one of the Commissioners, more fully referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of March 31, 1938
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes)	$4,001,553.26*
Advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent of the Company (5% Demand Notes)	20,950,000.00*
Capital Stock—par value $100 per share	48,049,700.00

*At June 6, 1938 notes sold to Trustee of Pension Fund had been reduced to $3,986,712.64 and advances had increased to $22,900,000.00.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, from the sale of the $30,000,000 of Debentures, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $29,891,000 of which $3,986,712.64 are to be applied to repay in full the notes held by the Trustee of the Pension Fund and $22,900,000.00 to repay in full advances from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent. The remainder (approximately $3,004,000) has not been allocated to specific uses and will be added initially to the Company's current cash and devoted from time to time as may be necessary to extensions, additions and improvements to telephone plant and to other corporate purposes of the Company. While all of the advances presently outstanding from American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent, will be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of these Debentures, the Company expects to continue its established practice of borrowing from American Telephone and Telegraph Company on demand notes from time to time as need therefor may arise.

EARNINGS — The following figures are taken from the Income Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus.

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Interest Deductions	Net Income
1935	$20,356,679.11	$3,552,772.45	$ 944,634.73	$2,608,137.72
1936	22,191,272.42	4,108,370.20	1,004,540.09	3,103,830.11
1937	24,144,363.19	4,516,432.25	1,060,253.97	3,456,178.28
3 Mos. Ended Mar. 31, 1938	5,833,937.91	824,872.03	297,131.73	527,740.30

Due principally to a decrease in toll service revenues, to an increase in wages effective April 1, 1937 and to increased taxes, the Company's "Total Income" for the 3 months ended March 31, 1938 was materially lower than for the corresponding months in 1937.

DEBENTURES — The Thirty Year 3¼% Debentures will be issued under an Indenture dated as of June 1, 1938, between the Company and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Trustee. This issue of Debentures is not secured. It is limited to $30,000,000 but the Indenture does not restrict the amount of other securities or indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, which may be issued, incurred, assumed or guaranteed by the Company. Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for information as to certain covenants in the Indenture with respect to the creation of liens on, or sales of, property of the Company.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $27,750,000 of these Debentures from the Company at 100%, or a total of $27,750,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 102%, or a total of $28,305,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $555,000. The payment for and delivery of such Debentures are to be made on June 14, 1938, but may be postponed to not later than June 24, 1938. The Company has contracted to sell privately the remaining $2,250,000 of Debentures on or before July 1, 1938, to the Trustee of the Pension Funds established by the Company and by certain affiliated companies, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 100%, or a total of $2,250,000, plus accrued interest.

Price 102% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $27,750,000 of these Debentures on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters. Messrs. Smith, Brock, Akolt and Campbell, counsel for the Company, will pass on certain legal matters including the incorporation and the franchises of the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about June 14, 1938, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

Dated June 9, 1938

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	278,410
1938 volume to date	95,519,803
1937 volume to date	217,216,024

Moderate Gains In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—After a morning of indecisive price movements, the stock market today developed a little more climbing power as the session approached the close.

Activity picked up a bit over yesterday's exceptionally slow proceedings, although the ticker tape had easy going throughout. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Gains of fractions to a point or so were registered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, International Nickel, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, du Pont, General Electric, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Homestake Mining, Dome, Texas Corp., Phelps Dodge, Johns-Manville, and Allis Chalmers.

Rail Bonds Decline

Rail loans were a soft group in today's bond market, with losses running from fractions to around 4 points.

In other corporate divisions price gains were numerous, although the range was narrow. Local traction bonds were strong on reports of further impending action to clinch unification.

The doubtful outlook for legislative aid, and conflict with employee unions, tended to keep support for carrier liens at low ebb. Among the chief losers were Southern Pacific refunding 4s of '55; Northern Pacific 4s and 5s, Reading 4½s "A" of '97; Rock Island general 4s of '88; Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65; and Central Pacific first 4s of '49.

U. S. Governments were mixed. A few treasuries moved up 2-32ds to 9-32ds while others dipped slightly. Low-yield corporate bonds had a generally good tone and trading sentiment improved on reports of good demand for the $30,000,000 issue of Mountain State Telephone 3¼ per cent debentures offered today.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Curb market stocks leveled out on a higher plane after slight early irregularity today although there were a few weak spots in the utility group.

Gainers of a point or more near the last hour were Aluminum Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass—selling ex-dividend—Agfa Ansco and Babcock & Wilcox. Montgomery Ward "A" bounded nearly 3 on a small transaction. Fractional gainers included Electric Bond & Share, Pantepec Oil and American Gas & Electric.

Sherwin Williams refused to join the upward march, dropping more than a point, and other small losers were United Light & Power "A" and Northern States Power "A."

Eastern Gas & Fuel prior preferred lost 9.

Members' Trading 23 P. C. of Dealings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended May 7 were 23.44 per cent of total exchange dealings, the Securities Commission said.

Round-lot volume for that week was 3,943,980 shares, or 8.3 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot dealings members initiated on the floor were 9.11 per cent of all exchange volume, while those initiated off the floor comprised 4.52 per cent of the total.

Round-lot trading of specialists was 9.81 per cent of total exchange turnover.

Round-lot transactions for the account of New York Curb Exchange members in the week ended May 7 were 21.75 per cent of total exchange transactions.

The curb round-lot volume for that week was 707,875 shares, or 5.7 per cent more than that reported on the ticker.

Business Loans Off For the 17th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the 17th consecutive weekly decline in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by representative banks.

Banks in 101 leading cities reduced their business loans $39,000,000 to $3,492,000,000 in the week ended June 1. On that date business loans were $278,000,000 below the corresponding date last year for the same banks.

Reflecting in part the Treasury's temporary reduction of debt, the banks reported their holdings of direct Government securities declined $78,000,000 during the week. Their holdings of securities guaranteed by the Treasury increased, however, $26,000,000. The reporting banks held $443,000,000 less of the direct securities and $255,000,000 more of the guaranteed securities than they did a year ago.

Foreign Markets

London: Price movements in today's stock market were narrow and leading groups tended downward. Aside from firmness in steel and tobacco shares, industrial securities were generally heavy and sold off. Domestic rails were weak despite satisfactory traffic returns for last week, and oils, British funds, and mining issues reacted. Copper, rubber, and transatlantic shares remained quiet.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak and trading was very small. Suez Canal shares lost more than 400 francs net, and Bank of France issue declined 100 francs. Government bonds were also heavy, rentes finishing 45 to 55 centimes down. Royal Dutch was an exception, advancing about 50 francs on the day.

Liverpool: Cotton futures moved 2 to 4 points higher on local short covering and straddle buying against sales of Egyptian cotton.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 7
62	38	Acme Stl (1)	2	39	38½	39	+ ¾
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ¾
30⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	47¾	46⅝	47¾	+1½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	19	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y 27
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	4	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	Jun 8
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	5	14	13½	14	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 28
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	*4	150½	150	150	+2
9⅝	⅞	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	8½	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	42½	41½	41⅝	−3½
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	47	42¾	41	42¾	+1¼
15¼	11⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 8
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	59	58½	59	+ ¾
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del(2¼e)	3	52	52	52	Jun 8
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	7	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅝
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (⅛e)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	88⅞	87	88⅞	+2
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	163¾	163¼	163¾	Jun 6
27½	13⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	17	17	17	+1
50	27	Am Car&F pf(2½e)	1	31	31	31	+1½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	24	12⅛	11¼	12½	+ ⅝
100½	88½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun 2
8½	4⅛	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 6
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅝
18⅝	8¼	Am Crys Sug	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅝
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3½	3½	3½	
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¼	14¼	Jun 6
28¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17½	17	17⅛	+1¼
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4¾	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	16	16	16	— ¼
37¾	36¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jun 8
7⅞	4¾	Am International	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅜
23½	13⅜	Am Locomotive	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	4	46½	45½	46½	+1½
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40a)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2¾	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	Jun 7
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	4	29½	29	29½	+1¼
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	8	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅜
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	6	33¼	33	33	
33	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	7	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+1¼
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	18	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	67	67	67	Jun 8
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	*1	16	16	16	+ ⅝
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	9½	9½	9½	
56¾	38⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	40	36⅞	35⅛	36½	+1¼
131	100	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jun 4
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	23	19⅝	18⅜	19⅝	+1¼
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 31
13⅜	12¾	Am Stove	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	1	22⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¾
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	105	105	105	
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅛	17½	17⅛	Jun 4
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	132⅞	130¾	132¾	+2¼
72½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	20	67	66	66	
73¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	69	68¾	69	+ ½
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	*1	138	138	138	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5	5½	Jun 7
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	24	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	−1
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	6	31⅞	31	31⅞	+1⅛
8½	4⅝	Am Zinc Lead	3	5¼	5	5¼	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf		25½	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	117	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	31	31	31	+1
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(1.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 8
19	10	Andes Copper	2	11½	11½	11½	
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jun 7
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 8
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	28	27¾	28	
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 6
5½	2½	Arrioom Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 7
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	21	27¾	26½	27½	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+1⅜
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½k)	7	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+1¼
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	20	21	20½	20½	− ½
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
43	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	Jun 8
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
7¾	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	28	7½	6⅜	7	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	+1
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	10	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 8
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	40	13	12½	13	+ ½
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅝	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	24	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	30½	30½	30½	−1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	10	46½	44½	46⅛	+1½
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	2	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	86	86	86	+1
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
15½	10¼	Blaw-Knox	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	24	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+1½
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
13⅞	9	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
28½	16⅛	Borg-Warner	11	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	+ ⅞
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 6
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	2	14½	14½	14½	Jun 1
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	10	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32	32	32	Jun 6
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun 4
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7	7	7	Jun 2
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	8	27¼	27	27	+1¾
21½	10⅝	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	7½	7½	7½	
6⅝	3¼	Budd Mfg	3	4	4	4	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	14	14	14	Jun 8
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 8
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	3	6	6	6	
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun 7
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	9	8½	9	+ ¾
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 2
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing(1⅛a)	1	19	19	19	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
15¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	7	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	18	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
8½	5	Canad Pacific	27	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
36	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 7
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	*1	13	13	13	+ ⅝
4½	2¾	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	81	78	81	+5
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	10	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 2
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	9	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 7
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	Jun 8
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 4
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	13	36	33⅞	36	+2½
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19¼	19¼	19½	Jun 6
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	*17	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80¼	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Ches Corp	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jun 6
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 8
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¼	¾	M'y 31
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 8
14	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 7
12⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tor pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−2⅜
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 4
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 8
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	4	4	4	— ¼
63⅜	38⅜	Chrysler Corp(1½e)	183	43¼	41¾	42¾	+ ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	3	12	11¼	12	+1
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	14	14	14	
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(⅛e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45¾	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	18	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
15½	10½	Clueti Peabdy(.40e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1a)	*7	127½	124½	127½	+3
80	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59½	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	16	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	84	84	84	+4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11¼	11	11¼	
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 8
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	4	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
79	57	Col Gas & El (.60)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	−1¼
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	71	69½	70¼	+ ¼
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	*8	31⅜	31	31	+ ¼
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	*3	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅜
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	*1	100	100	100	+1¼
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	98	8½	7½	8	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	*8	42	40⅜	42	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	19	25½	25½	25½	+ ¾
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 8
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	3	18	18	18	— ½
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	31	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅝
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 7
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	35	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+ ¾
98¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	95	95	95	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1⅝	Jun 6
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (4½k)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 7
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 7
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
½	¼	Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Cp	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	5	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	13	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
111	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	111	111	111	Jun 7
9⅝	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 31
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	17	28	27	28	+1⅝
16½	11	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
9⅝	5	Corn Products (3)	6	64	63½	64	+ ⅝
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Jun 8
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	4	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
30	19	Crane Co	3	25	24¾	24	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	Jun 6
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	7	7	7	
39⅜	22¼	CrownCork&S	2	26

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Argentina Found Lucrative Market For U. S. Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Declaring competition for the possession of the Argentine market between the United States and Europe to be keen, a report received through the Argentine Information Bureau today stressed the existence of a "wealthy consuming public" in Argentina which provides a lucrative outlet for "the best grades of foreign products."

The fluctuations in British-American competition for Argentine trade was briefly reviewed, with the United States depicted as having so increased its sales to that country within the last year that it is virtually on a level with Great Britain, which dominated the Argentine market for so many years after the World War.

The report presented Argentina as a transformed country of strong modern trends represented by new buildings and methods of conducting trade, by a great increase in marketable goods and even by modernized architecture and streamlined entertainment.

"As a result of all this," the report states, "it is true that competition is keener, but the Argentine market is still prepared to absorb more products from the United States. Many of these may be classified as dealing with food, drink, wearing apparel, novelties, home conveniences, office equipment and machinery for the manufacture of various products.

"Opportunities exist in Argentina for the right men who know what lines to select and how to market them. It must not be assumed there is any royal road to easy money, but a worthwhile product, marketed with honesty, industry and vision will generally succeed."

Investors Syndicate Purchase 'Too Big' For Boston Lawyers

NEW YORK (AP)—Three Boston lawyers accused of participating in a scheme to buy control of investment trusts and drain their assets decided against tackling the huge Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, the Securities and Exchange Commission was told, because it was "too big for them."

Former General Sessions Judge Francis X. Mancuso, who testified he was asked to suggest likely prospects to the three men, whom he assumed to be acting legitimately, said he told them they could buy working control of Investors syndicate for about $4,000,000.

The organization, one of the biggest of its kind in the country, then had assets of approximately $100,000,000, Judge Mancuso said, plus $500,000,000 in contracts due from the public.

"They said it was too big for them," he said.

Before the matter was gone into, David Schenker, SEC Counsel, read into the record a statement saying that none of the testimony or questions should be construed by the public as casting any adverse reflection on Investors Syndicate.

"In justice to Investors Syndicate, which has several hundred thousand certificate holders throughout the country," Mr. Schenker said, "I think the record should show that Investors Syndicate probably does not know that its name was ever mentioned."

In telling how he happened to enter the picture, Judge Mancuso said a real estate broker named Anthony Zoborowski told him "a group of influential and wealthy men were acquiring investment trust companies" and asked if he knew of any that were for sale.

When Mr. Schenker inquired whether he had been told who the wealthy men were, the witness replied:

"Mr. Zoborowski mentioned the name of the Dodge Brothers, the automobile manufacturers, and also Mr. Fisher, of Fisher Bodies."

After he had told of learning about a trust with assets of about $60,000 which was for sale, Mr. Schenker asked:

"Didn't it seem strange to you that the Dodge Brothers would fool around with a $60,000 trust."

"I did not inquire into that," the witness replied. "I was told that the group was accumulating what trusts they could."

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	.73	.75½	.72¾	.74⅞	+.02⅝
Sept.	.74	.76⅝	.73⅝	.75⅞	+.02⅝
Dec.	.75⅜	.77¾	.75⅛	.77¼	+.02
	Corn				
July	.56⅞	.57⅝	.56½	.57⅜	+.00½
Sept.	.57¾	.58⅜	.57½	.58¼	+.00½
Dec.	.56⅛	.56⅝	.55⅞	.56½	+.00⅜
	Oats				
July	.26½	.26½	.26⅛	.26½	+.00¼
Sept.	.26	.26⅜	.25⅞	.26¼	+.00⅛
	Rye				
July	.51¾	.53¾	.51½	.53⅜	+.02
Sept.	.50¾	.52⅝	.50¾	.51⅞	+.01⅜

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	8.03	8.19	8.02	8.11	+.13
Oct.	8.06	8.23	8.05	8.15	+.13
Jan.	8.08	8.26	8.08	8.18	+.13
March	8.09	8.25	8.09	8.20	+.15
May	8.13	8.30	8.13	8.22	+.12
July	8.16	8.32	8.16	8.26	+.13

Spots 8.11, up 13 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	4.35	4.38	4.35	4.37	+.01
Oct.	4.47	4.50	4.46	4.49	+.02
Jan.	4.51	4.55	4.51	4.54	+.03
March	4.55	4.59	4.55	4.58	+.04
May	4.58	4.65	4.58	4.61	+.04

Spots. 4.54 up 5 points.

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Sept.	8.85	9.00	8.71	9.00	+.17
Dec.	9.02	9.28	9.00	9.28	+.18

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY SeptNo3	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.84	+.01
WidJulyNo4	95½	.97	.95½	.97	+.01½
WidMarNo4	.96	.96½	.96	96½	+.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s 43-40 June	106.27	106.27	106.27
1	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	107.31	107.31	107.31
1	3¼s 45-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
24	3¼s 46-44	110.2	110.1	110.2
2	4s 54-44	114.19	114.19	114.19
4	3s 48-46	108.2	108	108
3	3¼s 49-46	108.22	108.21	108.22
1	4¼s 52-47	118.26	118.26	118.26
2	2⅞s 53-49	101.25	101.24	101.24
7	2⅞s 60-55	103.31	103.28	103.28
32	2¾s 59-56	102.28	102.25	102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	3s 47-42	106.11	106.11	106.11
33	2¾s 47-42	105.8	105.8	105.8

Home Owners' Loan

4	2½s 44-42	104.12	104.7	104.12
4	3s 52-44	106.14	106.1	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
9	Alegh Val 4s 42	103⅛	103	103
5	Allied Strs 4½s 51	81	81	81
13	Alis Chalm 4s 52	105¼	105	105½
1	Am & For P5s 2030	50½	50½	50½
2	Am Int 5½s 49	93½	92⅞	92⅞
7	Am T&T 5½s 43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
31	Am T&T 3½s 66	102½	102½	102½
20	Am T&T 3¼s 61	103	102⅝	102⅝
2	Am WW&E 6s'78	94½	94½	94½
19	Anaconda Cop 4½'50	104	103¾	104
6	Arm Del 1s '57	94½	93⅝	94¼
6	Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94¼	94¾
19	AT&SF 4s'95	101½	101¼	101½
5	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	81½	81½	81½
4	AT&SF 4s'95 reg	85⅜	85	85
1	AT&SF 4½s'C-A 62	100½	100½	100½
4	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	B&O rfg 6s'95	20⅜	20½	20⅜
20	B&O 1st 5s'48	42⅛	42	42
10	B&O rfg 5s'95	18½	18¼	18½
5	B&O 5s '96 F	18	18	18
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	18	18	18
10	B&O cv 4½s'60	14½	14	14¼
19	B&O cv 4s	39¼	38¾	38¾
10	B&O&SPLE&WX '41	28½	28½	28½
3	B&O 5s SW '50	26	26	26
1	Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞
10	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	104⅜	104	104⅜
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97¼	97	97
19	Beth Stl 3½s'52	92⅜	92	92¼
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	21	21	21
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105⅜	105¾
51	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	56½	55⅞	56½
12	Bkly Un Gas 5s'50	70	69	70
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117	117	117
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115½	115½	115½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114	114	114
5	Can Pac 4½s'46	96⅜	96	96
5	Can Pac 4½s'60	91½	91½	91½
1	Can Pac 4s perp	78¼	78¼	78¼
2	Can Hud G&E 3½s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Can N Y Bas 3¾s '62	106	106	106
3	Can Pac 5s '60	41½	41	41
79	Can Pac 1st 4s '49	71½	70	70
1	Can RR NJ 5s '87	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
7	Can RR NJ 5s'87 reg	20½	20	20½
4	C&O 4½s '92	113	113	113
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	93	93	93
14	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78	77	77½
17	CB&Q gen 4s '58	88	87⅝	87⅝
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97	97	97
1	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16½	16½
1	Chi I&L 5s '47	10½	10½	10½
4	Chi I&L 5s'66	4	4	4
18	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8¾
3	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
5	CM&SP 4½s '89 C	23	23	23
5	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	23	23	23
3	CM&SP gen 4s '89	23	22¾	23
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8¼	8¼
10	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5	Chi&NW 4s '87	14	14	14
9	Chi Ry 5s '27	47	47	47
1	C R I&P 4s '88	17	17	17
2	C R I&P 4s '88	16	16	16
13	C R I&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
3	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	46½	46	46
8	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	104	104	104
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103⅝	103⅛	103½
1	Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	83	83	83
1	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106	105¾	106
11	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	64¼	64¼	64¼
8	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
3	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	87½	87½
1	Col P&L 5s '70	44	44	44
1	Col&So 4½s '80	36½	36½	36½
9	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	87¾	87	87¾
6	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108	107¾	107⅞
7	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
20	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
29	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107½	107½
3	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
20	Con Edis 3¼s'46	104	103⅞	103⅞
3	Con Edis 3½s'56	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
33	Con Edis 3½s'58	102	102	102
14	Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	44	44	44
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Consum Pow J½s'65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103½	102	102
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
5	Container 5s '43	90½	90	90
8	Crane Co 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
6	Crown Cork 4s '50	102⅞	102½	102⅞
9	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
5	D & R G 4s'36	9½	9½	9½
1	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
9	Det Ed 5s '52	108	107¾	108
5	Det T Tun 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
2	Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Erie 1st4s '96	40½	40½	40½
3	Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Erie cv 4s '53 B	15	15	15
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	4⅞	4	4⅞
10	Gen MotAcc3¾s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	39½	39½	39½
4	Goodrich 6s '45	92⅜	91	91
17	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	106	105⅞	105⅞
8	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100	100	100
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	81⅞	81¾	81¾
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Housatonic 5s '37	30	30	30
6	Hous OilTex5½s'40	102½	102	102½
1	Hudson Clal 5s '62A	22¼	22¼	22¼
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48½	48½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4	Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	41½	40¾	40¾
13	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	29¼	29	29¼
3	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	35	35	35
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33	33	33
10	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	107	107
19	Interb R Tr 5s '32	51	50¾	50¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	48	48	48
23	Interb R Tr 6s '32	19½	19½	19½
13	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	52½	52	52
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	50	50	50
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	69	69	69
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40	40	40
19	Int Paper 6s'55	80¼	80	80
5	Int Paper 5s '47	89	89	89
93	Int T & Tcv 4½s'39	93½	93¼	93½
9	Int T & T 4½s '52	65¾	65½	65½
21	Int T & T 5s '55	69⅛	69	69
3	Jones & Lau St 4¼s'61	93	92⅞	93
5	KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	20½	20¼	20¼
4	K C South 3s '50	63	63	63
3	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	52¼	51½	52¼
3	L S & M S 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
4	Lautaro Nit inc '75	29½	29½	29½
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	15¾	15¾
5	Leh Val Term 5s '41	31	30	30
1	Loew's 3½s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	77	77	77
6	Louis & N un 5s '40	100⅝	100½	100½
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	39½	39	39
2	Manat Sug 4s '57	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
40	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28½	27	27½
9	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	26½	23½	26½
13	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100	99⅞	99⅞
4	Merd Corp 6s '45 A	98½	98⅜	98½
7	MetWSideECh4s'38	6	5¾	5¾
7	Mich Cen 4s '40	89½	89½	89½
2	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102	102	102
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	107½	107½	102½
2	MilSpatta&NW 4s'47	15	15	15
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅞	11½	11⅞
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37	37	37
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14½	14½	14½
M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90		52¼	52¼	52¼
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	34¼	34¼	34¼
11	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4	4¼
15	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½
7	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	106	106	106
1	MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	91⅜	91⅜	91⅝
8	Mont Pow 3¾s, '66	92¼	92	92¼
3	Nassau El 4s 51	23	23	23
6	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100⅜	100¾	100¾
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	N Eng RR 4s '45	26	26	26
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	53½	53½	53½
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
4	NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¾	49¼	49¼
4	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	45	45
8	NYC 3¾s'48	66	66	66
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45	45	45
5	YC&HR 3½s'97	76¾	76¾	76¾
11	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	42¾	42⅜	42⅜
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	29	29	29
1	NYCh&StL 3½s '47	70½	70½	70½
5	NY Conn 4½s '53	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3	NY Dock 4s '51	55	55	55
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13½	13⅝
25	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅝	14½	14½
2	NY Ry 6s '58 st	99	99	99
3	NY Steam 6s '47	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	NY Steam 5s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
19	NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅜	105½	105½
4	NY Tel 3½s '67	107⅛	107	107⅛
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	86	86	86
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101½	101½	101½
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58	57	57
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	50	50
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	76½	76½	76⅛
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	46¼	46¼
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	98	98

Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00

2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	94	94	94
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	66	66	66
5	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103	103	103
7	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107¾	107¼	107¾
2	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
8	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	106⅜	105⅝	106⅜
2	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	90	90	90
20	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	97½	97	97½
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	100¼	100	100
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	93	93	93
13	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78⅛	86	76½
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	86½	86½	86½
10	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	87	86¾	86¾
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	81½	81½	81½
2	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	118½	115½	115½
1	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105½	104⅞	105
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107¼	107⅛	107½
6	Phila Co 5s '67	91	91	91
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10¼	10½	10½
9	Philippine Ry 4s '37	17⅜	17	17
1	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	90	90	90
1	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	80	80	80
7	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	58½	58¼	58⅜
4	Potomac El P 3½s'66	106⅜	106½	106⅜
1	Radio Keith 6s '41	66¾	66¾	66¾
4	Readg 1st 7s '97 A	58	58	58
5	Republic Steel 4½s '61	83½	83	83
1	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108½	108½	108½
4	Saguenay Pow 4¼s86	103	103	103
3	St L S F 4½s '78	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3	StLSF4½s78ctf at	7½	7	7⅛
5	St L S F 4s'50 A	9½	9½	9½
10	Shell Un 3½s '51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
12	Skelly Oil 4s '51	101	101	101
12	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
3	So Bell T & T 3¼s '62	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1	So Cal Gas 4¼s '61	107	107	107
2	Sou Pac 4½s '68	37	37	37
18	Sou Pac 4½s '81	37⅜	37	37⅜
6	Sou Pac 4½s '69	37½	37½	37½
15	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	62	62
5	Sou Pac ctf 4s '49	39½	39½	39½
13	Sou Pac 3¾s '46	47½	47	47½
2	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	44½	44¼	44¼
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	38	38	38
12	South Ry cn 5s '94	53	53½	53
8	South Ry gen 4s '56	30	29⅞	29⅞
1	South Ry 4s M & O '38	65	65	65
15	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Studebaker 6s cv '45	56¼	56	56¼
20	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¼	107	107¼
10	Texn El Pow 6s '47 A	91¾	91¼	91¼
2	T RR A St L 4s '53	101¾	101½	101½
11	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¾	7½	7¾
2	Tide Wat As O 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
2	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
1	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101	101	101
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	47½	47½	47½
3	Un Fru Stl 4s '34	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '46	107	107	107
2	US Rub 5s '47	105.7	105.1	105.5
4	Utah P&L 5s '44	83¾	83½	83¾
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Util P&L 5s '59	48½	48½	48½
1	Va El&Pow 4s '55A	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Va Ir C & C 5s '49	42½	42½	42½
1	Wabash 5s '80 D	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Wabash 5s '76 B	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Wabash 4½s '78C	8	8	8

Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00

1	Warner Bros 6s '39	69	69	69
5	Westch Lt 5s '50	121½	121½	121½
2	Westch Lt 3½s '67	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
11	West Md 5½s '77A	81¾	81¼	81¼
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	West Pac 1st 5s '46	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Western Un 5s '60	57¾	57½	57¾
2	Wheel Stl 4¼s '66A	87	87	87
1	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	5	5	5
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
15	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100	99¾	100

Foreign Bonds

7	Alp Mont Stl 7s 55	27	27	27
12	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¾	79½	79½
1	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2	Australia 4½s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Belgium 7s 55	112½	112½	112½
1	Brazil 8s 41	14½	14½	14½
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	13	13	13
8	Buen A 4½s 4½s 77	54¾	54¾	54¾
3	BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
5	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 76	59¾	59½	59½
3	Bugaria 7s 67	33½	33½	33½
1	Canada 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
5	Canada 3¼s 61	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3	Copenhag 5s '52	96⅝	95½	95⅝
88	Cuba 5½s '45	70¾	69½	70¼
1	Cuba 4½s '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Denmark 5½s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Denmark 4½s '62	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
2	El Salvador 8s '48 ct	22	22	22
3	French 7½s '41 unst	97	97	97
4	Ger C Agr Bk 6s'60 Jul	30½	30½	30½
7	Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60 Oct	30½	30½	30½
8	GerGov 5½s'65	24½	24¼	24¼
1	Greek 7s '64 pt pd	28	28	28
2	Haiti 6s '52	73⅛	73	73
13	Japan 6½s'54	78¼	78¼	78
27	Japan 5½s'65	82¼	81½	82
3	Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	25½	25½	25½
1	Met Water 5½s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	MilanCity 6½s'52	61½	61½	61½
6	Norway 6s'44	106	106	106
2	Norway 4½s'65	101½	103½	103½
8	Norway 4s'63	103⅝

Traveling Libraries Carry Culture Far Afield

All over the United States and Europe books are being made accessible to workers as interest in reading moves governernments to take the printed word into homes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By truck, by parcel post, by rowboat, by sacks carried on muleback or over the shoulders of men, library books are being taken to readers in the most isolated sections of the United States. Book carts travel to little villages in India and go around the streets of larger towns, serving a different neighborhood each day. By means of plant libraries books are being made accessible to workers in Germany and Russia. They are being installed in one-room whitewashed huts in fisher villages in Spain. They are being shipped from the American library in Paris to 14 countries.

Everywhere there is a quickening interest in reading, an increasing appreciation on the part of government officials of the value of books in the educational and cultural development of peoples.

Down in the cut-over pine lands of Hancock County in southern Mississippi, a county recreational director and a county librarian, both working under the Emergency Relief Administration, pool their funds for gas and oil and share one another's companionship as they go from one community center to another, the librarian helping to teach pine needle basketry or flower-making when they reach a recreational center, and the recreation director having a story hour when they come to a library section. The people of Hancock County depend upon the books for one of their major sources of amusement and for those who cannot read or write talks on news of the day are substituted for the printed word.

Moved Into Palace

In Kharkov the central children's library has been moved into the Pioneers' Palace. The books are in Ukrainian, Russian, and 58 other languages. The atmosphere is like a huge juvenile club, with reading rooms, game rooms, and provision for playing chess by radio with men at lonely Arctic research stations, and for letter writing to these men and to foreign school children. Writers come to the library to lecture or read from their own publications. The children, too, are encouraged to write. There are parents' conferences, reading circles, puppet dramas, a restaurant, and workshops, laboratories, concert rooms, art studios, and stages. Games have been invented in connection with reading. Children go on "adventure journeys" getting printed tickets which they fill up as they follow the route through a series of geographical works. Nor is the work confined to the main library, for books are sent out on request to several hundred small Ukrainian towns and villages.

Surprisingly enough in the United States where the public library system has had much attention there are still 45,000,000 people entirely without access to a local public library and more than 1,000 counties without a public library. This means that the 88 per cent of the people living in rural areas find it hardest to get free books. For them the system of book trucks, of community centers in stores, and of borrowing by parcel post means widening of library facilities.

One young southern woman who goes "truckin' with books" tells how the teachers have found answers to questions which were puzzling them, how to build a wren house, what makes rainbow colors on the water of an aquarium, and how to find a poem about Abraham Lincoln. The children use school blackboards to retell the stories they have read. They build their sand tables to represent Arabian deserts, Swiss mountains or the canals of Holland. They dramatize books, have story hours, and invent games of books and authors.

New Standards

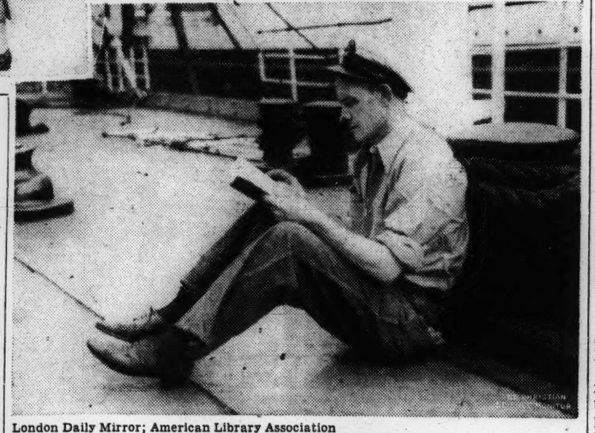
With the increasing interest in books, new standards have been set up, and wholesome community activities have been established. Some of the communities have started their own one-room libraries. In one the only available space was an old schoolroom with broken furniture and a dilapidated stove. The women of the village cleaned, painted, and varnished the room. They transformed the blackboards into composition bulletin boards. By means of pie suppers, entertainments and gifts they acquired enough money to buy 200 books and the children undertook to keep the place clean, earning the privilege as merit for good behavior.

In another village in this same county there is a one-room school not easily reached by the book truck. Twice each year the truck takes books to a store on the mountain and from there they are carried in a tow sack over the back of one of the villagers.

Nor are services confined to the rental of books. Libraries are sources of information about adult educational opportunities in a city. They prepare book lists on all sorts of topics, and provide institutes, lecture courses, poetry groups, concerts, trade and educational exhibits, and leaflets on home study, rapid reading, and operas. They direct employment seekers to books which will train them for new jobs, designers to sources of ideas, and home builders to books on engineering and construction.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Aware of the growing public recognition that the library down the street is almost as necessary to boys and girls as the schoolhouse in their educational scheme, librarians from 48 states are arriving here for their annual conference June 13-18, ready to present a solid front in favor of library legislation now pending in Congress.



London Daily Mirror; American Library Association

Taking Books to the People

Upper—This South Carolina Book Truck Attracts the Children. Center Left—Country Folk of Kent, England, Choose Their Reading as the Book Van Calls at the Village Center. Center Right—Traveling Library and Librarian on Weekly Tour in Anatolia. Lower—A Boatswain Reads a Book From the American Merchant Marine Library

Senate Purge: President On Rescue Party

(Continued from Page 1)

against the President's plan. Only one vote was taken, on a motion to recommit, on July 22, and it recorded 70 for recommittal and 20 against. But the fight was all over at that point, and included in the 70 votes were many who would have voted for the plan a little earlier, among them, Senator Barkley.

So the work of the Elimination Committee cannot be based on this lone ballot. Instead, it depends on the lists of commitments—private and unofficial—which were kept steadily by leaders on both sides from the first weeks of the fight in February until the last moments in July. These lists, however, furnish a black list for the Elimination Committee just as valid to them—and perhaps more so—than a formal record vote.

Those lists, as credibly reported toward the end of the Court fight, showed that of the 28 Democratic Senators now standing for re-election, the following were definitely pledged against the President: Senators Alva B. Adams, Colorado; Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri; Walter F. George, Georgia; Guy M. Gillette, Iowa; Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut; Pat McCarran, Nevada; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina; Millard E. Tydings, Maryland; Frederick van Nuys, Indiana.

Seven Face Purge

Of these nine, Senator Gillette has just won renomination against the best efforts of the Elimination Committee. Senator Clark is reported stricken off the list. But the others are receiving the diligent attention of the "purge" promoters.

Senator Adams has several opponents, of whom the chief—whose candidacy was announced virtually from the White House steps—is Judge Benjamin C. Hilliard. The Colorado primary is not until Sept. 13.

Senator George is principally opposed by Lawrence S. Camp, Federal District Attorney, who also has indirect White House support. A great effort was made to place Gov. E. D. Rivers into the Senatorial race, but at the last moment various considerations persuaded him to run for re-election as Governor. Eugene Talmadge, former Governor of Georgia and one of the most violent anti-New Dealers in the Nation, also is in the field.

Legal Ransom Bar Unwanted in U. S., Cummings Claims

CHESTER, Pa., June 9 (AP)—Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, said on June 7 the Justice Department did not want a law to forbid payment of ransoms to kidnappers.

The Attorney General, who came to Chester to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Pennsylvania Military College commencement, replied to the suggestion in an interview by saying "such a law would be almost impossible to enforce and would do more harm than good. It would be of doubtful Constitutionality."

"Kidnaping must be broken up," he said. "Parents are not and should not feel themselves to be under any moral obligation to pay ransom, but that is a question for the parents of a kidnaped child to decide. No one else can properly decide it for them."

The Attorney General pointed out that of 120 kidnapings referred to his department all but three have been solved.

Receiving degrees with the Attorney General were Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, World War aviation ace, Doctor of Aeronautical Science; Judge Chester H. Rhodes, of the Pennsylvania Superior Court, Doctor of Laws; and Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Doctor of Naval Science.

Power Parley for Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Problems of applying electricity to agriculture, public lighting, and railroads are to be discussed at the World Power Congress scheduled to be held here from Aug. 25 to Sept. 2. About 2,000 delegates from 48 Nations are expected to attend.

Skilled Pilots Take Control

(Continued from Page 1)

power of militant groups enormously enhanced in the wind-up days of Congress, the matter has taken a bitter turn which might even threaten passage. At least Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska warns that, much as he approves the investigation, he would seek to kill it rather than agree to its present form.

Most spectacular illustration of the last-minute drive was the ultimatum delivered today from the "Southern Seventeen." They will filibuster, they announced, unless a flexible 40-cent wage standard is pledged in the wage-hour bill.

Adjournment Put Off

Hope of adjournment this week vanished with the announcement. Majority Leader Barkley told President Roosevelt today Congress could not get out "at the earliest" till the middle of next week.

The Southern group led by Allen J. Ellender, Huey Long's successor from Louisiana, charged that the compromise reached by Senate and House conferees yesterday did not provide sufficient flexibility in reaching the 40-cent standard to meet Southern demands. The ultimatum demanded that no flat wage standard of more than 25 cents an hour be included and that the administrator, under the proposed act, be allowed discretion in raising industry standards to the 40 cents an hour. The compromise to which the bloc objected provided an immediate 20-cent minimum, rising to 40 cents in 7 years, subject to some discretion.

Southern Senators attending the Ellender conference included—Ellender and Overton, Louisiana; Harrison and Bilbo, Mississippi; Pepper and Andrews, Florida; Connally of Texas; Caraway and Miller, Arkansas; Bankhead and Hill, Alabama; George and Russell of Georgia; Byrnes and Smith, South Carolina; Berry, Tennessee., and Lee, Oklahoma. In addition, Senator Harrison held the proxy of Carter Glass of Virginia.

Monopoly Bill in Dispute

The Senate yesterday indulged in what turned out to be an acrimonious debate on the monopoly investigation bill. As devised by Senator O'Mahoney the committee would be composed of three senators, three representatives, and five representatives of executive officers, comprising one each from the Justice, Treasury and Commerce Departments, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission. Senator Barkley criticized the setup because it left out the Labor Department.

Senator Logan of Kentucky broadened the criticism to declare that legislative and executive officers could not work in harness anyway.

"I do not think, to be perfectly frank about it," he said, "that there is the slightest prospect of this committee ever accomplishing anything."

Mr. Norris took up the attack, agreeing that the combination was unstable, but centering his fire on the proposal to let the committee hold the purse strings.

Back of the whole controversy was the very deep feeling that the monopoly inquiry can be used for New Deal propaganda purposes, and the desire of conservatives to keep control. Three steps were taken in committee to this end:

1. Instead of having an equal number of Congressional and Executive members, the Congressional group was given a majority.

2. The place of the presumably "left-wing" Labor Department was dropped, and an opening made for the presumably more conservative Commerce Department. Mr. Roosevelt's choice was limited to designated departments.

3. Financial control was kept in the committee after expenditure of the first $100,000.

"I think it is a direct slap in the face of the President of the United States," said Senator Norris.

Senator Barkley agreed with him. "I think it is extremely important that the President be left a free hand in the distribution or allocation of the $400,000," he said.

Senator O'Mahoney, author of the resolution, explained the restrictive provision constituted a Judiciary Committee compromise in the interest of getting the measure to the Senate floor. Personally he was in favor of Presidential discretion, he said.

As debate resumed today, the Senate voted to give the President a free hand, and rejected the restrictive amendment proposal advanced by the Judiciary Committee. The amendment was defeated 28 to 40.

Los Angeles Drives on Vice

(Continued from Page 1)

commissioner. Mr. Raymond testified that he was bombed by a contraption geared to his automobile starter, to prevent presentation of evidence claiming that Mayor Shaw used illegal means to hold office. He alleged that as a condition of his appointment Chief James E. Davis assigned a "spy squad" to Mayor Shaw to use in keeping office, and that the defendants led the squad.

Buron Fitts, District Attorney, as prosecutor declared it is up to the Mayor to clear himself. Defense counsel, ignoring the challenge, set out on a line to show, that although the squad was "trailing" Mr. Raymond for "other reasons," it did not set the bomb. In a conflict of loyalties, Chief Davis took the stand. He testified that he was in command of the squad refusing to comment on the alleged "arrangement," but he said that he knew nothing about bombing orders. He was in Mexico City with his pistol team at the time of the crime.

Allegations

C. I. V. I. C. spokesmen allege that the District Attorney has been subject to underworld support with the Mayor, that he has crossed the Rubicon only so far as to make Mayor Shaw call off his secretary-brother from muscling-in on pay-off territory originally "sold" to the underworld, that he never intends, regardless of the outcome of the Raymond case, to prosecute the undercover characters, and that the Chief missed his one chance for "exoneration" by confessing the spy-squad assignment.

Mr. Fitts contends the assignment existed and the Shaw brothers are criminally responsible, but he outlines no action pending outcome of the current trial. Neither of the brothers has made any statement on the subject, denial or otherwise, for publication.

Big Sum Needed To Take Wealth From Manchukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

that this Country is richer in minerals than is North China and intimated that its needs should receive prior consideration. He spoke with special enthusiasm of the high-grade iron ore deposits which have been discovered in Manchukuo during the last years, and of the alleged gold resources of that Country. The main form of mineral wealth in North China, as he said, is coal. The Tatung district of Shansi alone, he stated, contains 15,000,000,000 tons of coal. The two main needs of North China, according to Mr. Matsuoka, are flood and power control on the unruly Yellow River and an increase in agricultural efficiency.

Repudiating a suggestion that the South Manchuria Railway had been financially weakened by the recent decision to transfer most of its industrial holdings to the Japan Industry Company, headed by Yoshisuke Aikawa, Mr. Matsuoka asserted that only one of the five main enterprises which had been transferred, the Showa steel works, was paying good returns at the present time. In general he was inclined to stress the point that investments in Manchukuo could not as a rule expect immediate profits, that a period of 20 years, in some cases, would be needed to "make the investments good."

Mr. Matsuoka discussed two political questions, the prospects of peace between Japan and China and the outlook for Japanese-Soviet relations, with the reservation that he was expressing only his personal viewpoint, not that of the Cabinet. He reaffirmed the uncompromising declaration of last January, in which the Japanese Government announced its intention not to deal with the Nationalist regime in China, but left open a tiny loophole for adjustment when he intimated that Japan "might" consider negotiations if the Chinese Government should reconsider its policy.

Policy on Russia

Questioned about the possibility of a clash with the Soviet Union, he said:

"I hope there will be no such conflict; but hopes and forecasts are two different things. I hope we can prevent it, and I believe the best way to do this is to follow the policy which the United States is pursuing at the present time: simultaneously to arm oneself and to carry out a good neighbor policy. That seems to be all we human beings can do in this unsettled age."

Mr. Matsuoka expressed confidence in the future of Japanese emigration to Manchukuo, asserting that hundreds of thousands of young Japanese could settle in the sparsely populated regions of Northern Manchuria, thereby reducing the pressure of population in Japan and building up Manchukuo.

There was a humorous sidelight in the interview, when Mr. Matsuoka, on being asked some question about Wang Keh-min, head of the Japanese-sponsored Government in North China, replied: "Who is he?" He joined in the general outburst of laughter at this confession of ignorance, adding: "There are so many Wangs in China."

Five Stamp Issues Go on Sale in July

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—Four stamps in a new Presidential series will go on sale during July.

The stamps, their cost, and their date of issue are:

President Madison, 4 cents, July 1; White House, 4½ cents, July 11; President Monroe, 5 cents, July 27; and President John Quincy Adams, 6 cents, July 28.

A three-cent stamp celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Northwest Territory, will be issued at Marietta, Ohio, July 15.

General Classified

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION man on trade papers; liberal comm. Protected territory. Send details experience. Publishers' Clearing House, 16 E. 41st St., New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BUILD a profitable business for yourself, earning good commissions showing friends, neighbors, famous Shaughnessy women's apparel; newest sport coats, robes, lingerie, hosiery; special sample offer; write today for complete equipment. SHAUGHNESSY CORP., Dept. M, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NUTLEY, N. J.—Furnished 4-room apartment, finest suburban location, July, Aug., Sept. $50 monthly. Write Box X-43, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

GREENWICH, Conn.—Sublet, July 1 to Sept 15; furnished three-room modern apartment, well shaded, conveniently located. Phone Greenwich 3197-J, or write David Thompson, 231½ Church Street.

N.Y.C., 514 West 110th Street, Apt. 112—4-room modern, light, airy, centrally located; suitable 2 persons, July, August; reasonable. Phone CA 8-9441; references exchanged.

N.Y.C., 30 East 55th (4th Floor)—6 large rooms, high ceilings, cool, reasonable; until September 15th. PLaza 3-5685.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet until our lease expires Sept. 30th, $60.00; large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; 2nd floor rear. PURVIS, 47 W. 68th St. TRAF 7-1176.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N.Y.C.—Gentleman will share 3-room furnished studio, concert grand piano. Tel. Circle 6-8572 (N.Y.C.). Mon. to Thur. eve.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Can give home to infants or young children; conscientious care, good food, excellent references. CLAYTON, 48 Parkway Rd., Tel. 1726.

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from New York City; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jare Blake, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C. Telephone CAledonia 5-4466

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 8-1378

Local Classified

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HESSE CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM 50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

COESETIERES

SPENCER individually designed garments. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jockers, district sales manager. 29-41 162 Street, Flushing, Long Island. Independence 3-7427.

COUNTRY BOARD

VACATION FARM HOME—Situated among the beautiful hills of Vermont; enjoy a quiet rest; opportunities for swimming, hiking, horseback riding; reasonable rates. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hutton, proprietors. P. O. address, Groton, Vt.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORISTS

GEO. PETERS & SONS, INC. Florists, Nurserymen, Rose Growers Franklin St. and Graham Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

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COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

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BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED GIRL—Part time, four-room apt.; adults; lower Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Gram. 5-4340, Apt. 815, between 8:00 A.M.-11:00 A.M. Christian Scientist preferred.

GOVERNESS wanted; 2 children age 5 and 7; Christian Scientist preferred, kindergarten training, sports desirable; write fully stating experience, age, education, whether summer or permanent position desired; N. Y. C. interview necessary. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER to cook and serve adults; housework shared; answer by letter. M. Tonner, 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

PRIVATE home, rolling Connecticut Hills, accommodate 2 adults, 100 acres, swimming, fishing, golf; conservative, quiet, $16.00 weekly. Write Box E-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Solid maple single bed with Frank Hall Box Spring and mattress; practically new; reasonable. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALL YEAR COTTAGE on creek, 7 rooms, garage, trees, beach 88x300; near village and Jones Beach; $5,500, mortgage $4,000; easy terms. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I. N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

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THE TWO GARDENERS *Garden Consultants Annuals Ready for Summer Bloom* Seedlings, 50 cents per dozen Pot Grown Annuals, $1.00 per dozen Chrysanthemums to plant now for fall flowers. Mrs. W. Van Vlack Mrs. W. W. Evans Tel. 4532 31 KENSINGTON RD., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC. Fireproof storage; local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Connecticut Ave. location—Two large front rooms, English basement, fireplace, bath, heat, light; $100.00. Box 26, 1293 Nat. Press. Bldg.

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CAMP TO-LOA Miller Place on Long Island Sound Ideal for June vacation. L. F. MAYERSON. 601 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. CA. 8-4696.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Montclair, N. J.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y. Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room Tennis Bathing Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For sale, just completed, 80 Circuit Road at Woodland Ave., 1 block from New Rochelle College, brick and clapboard Colonial, 6 rooms, 2 baths, first floor; laundry and lavatory; open terrace; 2 open fireplaces, playroom, attached garage; plot 181 foot frontage; will decorate to suit; directions: Shore Road 3 blocks past Glen Island to Circuit Road, turn left one block.

OFFICES, Westchester County, Lake Shenorock, Somers, N. Y., Katonah 543-R—Brooklyn, N. Y., 120 Hancock Street, STerling 3-5566. Mae Frances Bolling, Broker.

SCARSDALE—Owner-built; $18,000; near station; half acre; lovely planting; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; oil burner. NASH AND BOGART 28 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

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AT ROCHESTER N. Y. — Home for lady; Christian Scientists preferred. Address, 208 Scott St., Newark, N. Y.

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MRS. ARTHUR B. HOWE Route 6 West Hartford, Conn. Opposite Reservoir. Breakfasts served.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., The Grenohle. Suite 6—Nice rooms, Fenway view, near The Mother Church, transients, permanents. Mrs. Marston.

BOSTON, 16 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone COM. 7590.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN 2-3718.

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Transients accommodated; near church, garage, subways, Fifth Ave. bus. DeCAMP, 435 Fort Washington Ave.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (Broadway)—Airy, quiet, spacious; kitchenette; traveling guests; convenient, $5.50-$9.00. DAVIS, AC. 2-7675.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71st St., cor. Broadway—Single; double; with, without piano; near Christian Science churches. PALMER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W. (near 14th St.)—Double room, next bath, adjoining porch, private home.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG college instructor desires work for summer as companion; expert linguist; good chauffeur, Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or care of children; experienced; capable of taking full charge of infant; good refs. Ridley, 9 Symphony Rd., Boston, Com. 8472.

INFANT nurse desires position, competent, full charge; references. AU. 3-5475, or write G. O., 241 W. 136th St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

LIME ROCK, Conn. (Litchfield Hills)—A vacation place to meet the heart's desire; all sports, concerts, art exhibits; delicious dinners served outdoors near a waterfall; American plan, $21-$35 week. Lime Rock Lodge. Write for booklet.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River, ocean bathing from rooms, fishing, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food, private baths, $18-$25; booklet. Manhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

Local Classified

SILVERWARE

SAVINGS—On all Silverware, Replating and Repairing Silverware and China. A. Sinsohn, 507 5 Ave., N. Y. C. — VAN 3-7328.

SUMMER HOMES

AT BASS RIVER—For rent: Attractive old Cape Cod cottage; 7 rooms and large screened piazza, fireplaces, separate guest house with sleeping porch, 2-car garage with private right of way to bathing beach. Phone CAP. 9143 (Boston).

WINTHROP, Mass.—Well furnished 5-room apartment, bath, piazzas and sun porch until Sept. 1 at $57 mo; includes elec., gas, phone; nr. beach, 25 min. from Boston. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston or phone Oce 2288-W

SUMMER RENTALS

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Pleasant home, furnished, 4 bedrooms; large plot; July through Labor Day. 300 Park Ave., Freeport, Long Island.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE RECITAL—Sunday evening, JUNE 26, at 8:30, ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert, Choral Society; rehearsals 35c weekly.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York WIsconsin 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

MEIGS *Father's Day Sale of* Shirts and Pajamas $1.29 Reg. $1.65 and $1.95

Henry C. Reid & Son JEWELERS Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver *We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry* 1134 BROAD STREET

Sale! $1 Van Raalte Silk Stockings 80c 2 prs. $1.50 Unquestionably fine quality! "Philmy" 3-thread and "Illusion" 4-thread sheer clear silk chiffons in all Van Raalte's new summer colors. HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Savings Accounts Travelers Checks Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HARKABUS Bakery and Luncheonette 1081 BROAD STREET

The Sherwin-Williams Co. Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone: Greenwich 1498 Hours: 10 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"The Bugs Will Get You If You Don't Look Out" *Material for Any Purpose* Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux Black Leaf Forty Red Arrow Garden Yolk Ever-Green Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

The Little Flower Shop 34 E. Putnam Ave. Phone 1214

Father's Day Is June 19th

Now is the time to select your practical remembrance for him, in wearing apparel.

The TOGGERY SHOP 261 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1478-W

A Fine Selection of Sterling Silver for the June Bride W. D. WEBB, Inc. 117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Modern Gas Ranges *The* GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods Cohen Bros. *Fine Groceries and Fruits* Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food 145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

Gertrude of Greenwich Specializes in CHILDREN'S CLOTHES *Made to Order Also General Dressmaking* 319 Greenwich Ave. *(one flight up)* TEL. 4868-J

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO. *Dependable Merchandise Since 1898* Appliances Lamps and Shades Lighting Fixtures CONTRACTING and REPAIRS *Complete Radio Service* 262-4 Greenwich Avenue Telephone 532

Pontiac Sales and Service *New Models Now on Display* GREENWICH CAB COMPANY TEL. 3600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

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"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection" *Budget Beauty Salon* First 4 Days of the Week Only: Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c Permanent Waves $3.25 and up ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

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More for Your Money COLDSPOT Refrigerators SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. MAIN STREET

The New Stueck's RESTAURANT *Delightfully Different* Washington Street—Just Off Main

NEW BRITAIN

Father's Day - Sunday, June 19th *Remember Dad* Shirts—Ties—Socks Sweaters WUCHERT and LAKE 151 Main St. Next to Strand Theatre

ART JONES *Men's Wear* 33 West Main St. New Britain Phone 1158 Conn.

NEW HAVEN

SOLTOW AND SPARROW *—Gifts—* Georg Jensen Silver Orrefors Glass 75 Whitney Avenue

Story's Dairy INC. Pasteurized Milk and Cream Established 1885 192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

GRADUATION GIFTS—CARDS Pen and Pencil Sets ..... 1.75 up Cameras ..... 1.00 up Movie Cameras ..... 34.50 up HARVEY & LEWIS CO. 849 CHAPEL STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
you receive service from
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
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Books for Commencement Gifts
153 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

SYKES & LIBBY, INC.
JEWELERS
Fine Watch Repairing Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Ready-to-Wear Custom-Made
Classically Tailored Dresses and Blouses of Lovely Materials and Beautiful Workmanship
The Smart Woman, Inc.
63 Wall St., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Service Beauty Shop
268 Atlantic St., over Murphy's 5-10c Store
Permanent Wave Experts. Croquignole $3.00. Complete Finger Wave 35c all week.
Permanents
No Appointment Necessary
TEL. 4-5920

Kane's Super Food Market
667 Main St., St. Johns Place
Where Thousands Shop and Save
Quality Foods—Moderate Prices
TEL. 3-0978

Join Our
KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
50c a Week
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK ST.

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

TROPI-TEX SUITS
A regular Business Suit that weighs only 43 ounces. $27.50.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

JOHN GARDELLA
349 Atlantic Street
Fruit, Groceries, Delicatessen, Fowl, Roasting Chickens, Broilers, and Loins of Pork
Tel. 39387 Free Delivery

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

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High Grade Meats, Poultry.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Full Line of Groceries
This store is open Friday and Saturday 7:30 P. M. to 9 P. M.
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Utmost in Fine Tailoring Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

The Beach Shop OPENS
With All Important Beachwear and Playclothes!
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 MAIN STREET

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Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're the Shopping Center for
the June Bride, the Sweet Girl Graduate, the Summer Girl, and the host of feminine dress-up enthusiasts who want up-to-date dependable quality merchandise at reasonable prices.
WHY NOT PATRONIZE US?

Fun and Sun Fashions
in Beachwear and Bathing Suits
Featuring Jantzen Swim Suits
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET WATERBURY

The Miller & Peck Co.
New Spring House Dresses are coming in every day. See these smart cotton styles in our dress department on the Second Floor.
$1.00 to $2.98

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main St. Tel. 4-4822
See Our
Graduation Suits—$15.00 up
2 Trousers—Either One Flannel or 2 to Match. Sizes 12-40

Hot dry weather destroys your furs as surely as moths will eat them.
Only certified cold storage guarantees absolute protection.
The Blakeslee Company
Vaults 75 Field Street

For the Hot Summer Days
Wear
Cool Cottons!
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

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Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

We offer fine PERIOD Groupings, at very attractive prices, in Maple and Mahogany, for the Bedroom, Living Room and Dining Room.
Wm. P. Stein Co.
225-227 West Saratoga St.
Just east of Howard

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

ESTABLISHED 1898
Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
121 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 3-4258

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

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Refinishing
Living Room Suites Made to Order
Painting—Spraying
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Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT ST.
Summer White Shoes Beautifully Designed for Style and Comfort. I. Miller, Dr. Locke, Florsheim, Carlyle, Vitality, Peacock and others.

Palm Beach Suits
For cool, summer comfort. Dark and medium colors for business wear, white for sport and vacation wear—always smart, easily laundered. $17.75.
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
Spring Flowers
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

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Sales and Service
95 LAKE AVE. TUCKAHOE

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for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
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Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City — Mott Haven 9-8145
Yonkers 4883

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INCORPORATED
Hardware
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Shop in a Hardware Store
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GUERNSEY MILK
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
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Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
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20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

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Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

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116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN

See New York City

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring
for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Anthracite
Egg, Stove, Nut
$11.90
$1 Discount C. O. D.

There is also a contract arrangement for those who wish to fill up their bins in the Spring when the prices are lowest, while payments are made monthly over the Summer with a special discount on the final payment.
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MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., near Delaware

The Smith Company
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1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

WATERSTRAT AWNING CO.
Awnings, Tents and Covers
Estimates Cheerfully Given
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QUALITY MEATS
Specializing in
HOME BOILED HAMS
181 Kenmore Ave. We Deliver PA. 4411

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

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For Brides and Graduates . . .
Attractive Gifts and Fashionable Apparel
Martin & Naylor Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Send RUGS, CURTAINS, BLANKETS *NOW!*
Cold Storage
for Furs and Woolens
ROBISON & SMITH
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Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

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SALES AND SERVICE
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

SINCLAIR OPALINE
H-D MOTOR OIL
MELLOWED 50 MILLION YEARS
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Phone 4055 185 West Fulton Street

Lower the Cost of Dressing Well
H. I. ABDELLA
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SERVICENTER, Inc.
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Gulf Service — *Goodyear* — 202 So. Cayuga 2128

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

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MERCHANT TAILOR
50 Years a Tailor
35 Years in Business
302 E. STATE STREET
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

Ladies' Dresses in the Newest Modes —Moderately Priced—Sizes 14 to 46.
Junior Dresses—Sizes 8 to 16 years, $1.98 to $5.95
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET

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Summertime Fashions
Now Ready at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, New York

See the
GAY SUMMER FURNITURE
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Field & Wright Co.
100-108 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.
"Where Good Housefurnishings Are Not Expensive"

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Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Superior Quality
MILK
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BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
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THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon. Wed and Fri. Evenings

Long Island

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J. Schiffmacher
GULF
Smith St. Service Station
Smith St. and Grand Ave, Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

THE JUNIOR SHOP
featuring
For the Junior and Senior Graduates
Tailored and Dressy Models
In White and Pastels
$3.95 and $5.50
124 Seaman Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

NORGE GAS HEAT
New Principle Gas Burning. Saves up to 20% in Gas Costs.
Free Estimates
No money down
3 years to pay.
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Tel. Baldwin 1492
Merrick Rd., Cor. Grand Ave., Baldwin L. I.

MARYANNA SHOP
Continuing Our Sale
BUY NOW
All $7.98 Dresses for $5.98
We know you will want several of these White Hats, $1.49 and $1.98
Varied Selections
74 Merrick Rd. Baldwin, L. I.

GEORGE L. ROSS
Insurance in All Its Branches
98 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.
Auto Insurance Our Specialty

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

The Baldwin Bakery
Delicious
Cakes—Pies—Pastry
82 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

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COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Freeport 2951
Day and Night Service

Corsages—Cut Flowers—Plants
Wick's Florist
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
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TEL. FAR ROCK 7-7744
BRODY'S MUSIC SHOP
Radios, Refrigerators Electrical Appliances
We invite you to come in and see and patronize our New Furniture Department.
1004 CENTRAL AVENUE

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

SIGAL'S
Pre-Season Sale
Exceptional Reductions On All Merchandise
Take Advantage of This Opportunity
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Individual Attention—Moderate Prices

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Beautiful courts, all rebuilt
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Telephone Flushing 7-5025

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Delivery Service 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
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White This Way
for your Summer Hats
New Low Price — $3.00
Straws, Felts, Fabrics
All head sizes.
harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave., near Union Street
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

Coal — Coke
Fuel Oil
COUNTY FUEL CO.
Incorporated
170th Street and L. I. R. R.
Flushing 7-5100

Final Clearance of Spring Dresses
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

WATCHES
The Perfect Graduation Gift
Waterman Pens and Pencils
K. F. DIEHL
JEWELER
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
41-47 Main Street Ind. 3-6226

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard
Badminton—Tennis—Squash
Rackets, Supplies, Restringing
Table Tennis, Golf Supplies

ROHLFS
152-24 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-7890

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FLUSHING—College Point

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Dealer in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Silverware
CASH OR CREDIT
All Repairs Guaranteed
15-05 122 Street Ind. 3-3571

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RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Upholstering, Slip-Covers, Furniture Repairing
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE

V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

FOR FATHER'S DAY
Greeting Cards, Books, Key Rings, Boutonnières
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

THE FOREST HILLS STORE
SPRING-AIR
America's Finest Mattress
and We Rebuild Your Old Mattress and Box Springs
107-54 Queens Blvd. at Continental
Bou. 8-1188

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9835 110-59 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT

Barasch's
White Flannels, Navy Jackets
Graduation Accessories
61 South Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

Flowers
for
Graduation
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. MERRICK ROAD Ph. Free. 2435

REFRIGERATORS
RADIOS
WASHERS
RANGES
Snyder-Garvey, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

FREEPORT—Merrick

Tel Freeport 6387
MERRICK Service Center
FRED C. DRAPE, Prop.
SINCLAIR IHC GASOLINE
Expert Lubrication
Cor. Sunrise H'wy and Merrick Ave.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD Phone G. N. 45

H. VENZKE, Inc.
NEW FURNITURE
"Beauty-Rest" Mattresses
Carpets, Draperies
Opp. R. R. Station Tel. G. N. 188

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

NASSAU BOOTERY
A Wide Variety of Quality Footwear
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

PEGGY WILLIAMS
presents
A Smart Collection of Distinctive Summer Modes, for Sports and Afternoon.
PLAY CLOTHES
25 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 4666

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Live Outdoors This Summer
Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 FRONT STREET Hempstead 7720

Redwood Lumber Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y. — 33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

Style Art Decorators
CREATORS OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES

We announce our annual June Bride Event, values which prove that for quality, for style, and for savings, there is only one Style Art Decorator.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Boliotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
REAL ESTATE
Management—Insurance
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Fashion Park Clothes — Stetson Hats — Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 NEW YORK AVENUE
TEL. HUNT. 2093
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Stanley's **FURS**
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Lorna Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

RUBIN'S
Let Us Furnish Your Kitchen

Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Garden Tools and Supplies
Agents for the Estate Gas Ranges
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

Fireside Book Shop
83-08 BAXTER AVENUE
BOOKS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
SEE US FATHER'S DAY—GRADUATION
Newtown 9-1249 — 2 Doors Above Bus. Office Telephone Co.

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

Attention—Automobile Owners
Halve your tire costs. New tire mileage guaranteed. Your casings outlive your tread—about 3 to 1—ac when tread is worn smooth, new sure-grip live rubber is vulcanized onto the good casing, insuring new tire performance. Visit our modern plant—see for yourself.
SUPER PAVER TIRE CO.
City Line Little Neck, L. I.

Leonore Shoppe
DRESSES
MILLINERY NOVELTIES
254-10 Northern Blvd., Little Neck, L.I.
Bayside 9-7042
8148 Lefferts Blvd.
Kew Gardens, L. I., Virginia 7-1840

LYNBROOK

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Correct Graduation Apparel for Boys and Youths
Navy Flannel Sport Coat, $7.45
White Flannel Trousers, $1.98 and $4.98
27 ATLANTIC AVE. Phone Lyn 6327

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner Weekdays 75c
Sundays $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to.
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
Gifts for the Bride
Lamps—Fine Glassware
Chromium Service Pieces
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

John J. Lake & Son
Wall Paper
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Barreled Sunlight—Cabots Washable
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
PHONE LYN. 3155

CLEAVER BROS. CORP.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
Telephone Lynbrook 9876

I. Jacobson & Son
A New Department for
Children's Dress and Sportswear
Shorts, Slacks, Overalls,
Bathing Apparel
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060. Bayport 317

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
PHONES PATCHOGUE 210-219

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas Paints
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

IRV and LEW
Hatters *Haberdashers*
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
Knox Hats *Arrow Shirts*

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Sanforized White Ducks 1.25
Blue Flannel Sport Coats 7.50
Jack's Clothes Shop
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
NO CHARGES FOR SERVICE
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gasau & Kamp, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

'blue coal'-Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 84th Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

CABANA for Spring

This breezily perforated model literally puts you "on the air." Various styles and leathers to choose from. See these famous WALK-OVERS. X-ray Fitting.
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-6861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-9456

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
(Our Only Store)
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

M. MILCHMAN
Furrier and Tailor
86-07 117th St., cor. Myrtle Ave.
Richmond Hill 2-5123

SALE — *This Week*
Matrix Shoes
$7.95
Reductions on Children's White Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-3254

JEWELRY
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Avenue near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357. 8-2555

Evelyn Dress Shop
Distinctive White Dresses
also
Exclusive Line of
Summer Prints and Coats
107-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3271

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583

For Father's Day
Silk Sport Shirts.....$1.59
Men's Neckwear ..... .50
Manhattan Shirts and Shorts, 3 for $1.00
WILLIAM FEINBERG
102-15 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-7345

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
Gifts for Father's Day
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Cleve. 3-9067

APEX
Garage and Service Station
Rich. Hill 2-1245
Virginia 7-0110
Garage Storage
87-36 119th Street
South of Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
Home Made French Ice Cream
also
Fine Assortment of Select Candies
95-19 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

Sorensen's Beauty Parlor

$5.00 PERMANENT WAVES $5.00
231-32 MERRICK ROAD
LAURELTON, L. I.
Laurelton 8-6541

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
Squibb Household Products
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Skilled Remodeling and "Certified" Cold Storage Service by
Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
Furs
OAKwood 2554
Corner PROSPECT and CRARY AVES.

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles All Sizes
$6.50
The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. 18 Main St.
Mt. Vernon Yonkers

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

THE **LANGDON** *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MT VERNON, N. Y.

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1658

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS *for* **GRADUATION**
Longines, Hamilton, Elgin Watches and others
SIMPSON'S JEWELRY STORE
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2379

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
Mary A. Nash
Catering
Weddings—Receptions
111 Centre Ave. New Rochelle 6112—5741

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

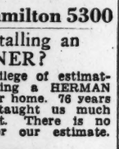
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Spring Clearance Sale
Amazing Savings on All Merchandise
BENJAMIN'S, INC.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Opposite)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800



IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!
For Better Printing
Call N. R. 5111
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle
(Kresge Bldg.)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

In Our **UPHOLSTERY** *and* **GENERAL INTERIORS**
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Painter and Decorator
JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
5 East 31st Street BU. 7-1121

The Oldest
Carpet Cleaners in Flatbush
Just Phone BUckminster 2-0200
A. Vartabedian & Son, Inc.
1076 Flatbush Ave. near Beverly Rd.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0323

Madelyn Roberts
SUMMER DRESSES
for All Occasions
Cotton Dresses from $1.95 and up
Silk Dresses from $3.75 and up
Featuring Nelly Dons
93 Tenth Street Phone D. H. 6-2928

PORT RICHMOND

PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Owned and Operated by Staten Islanders
QUALITY FUEL OIL
Phone Orders Gibraltar 2-7270
2129 Richmond Terrace
T. J. KIERNAN, Gen. Mgr.

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

NORTH TONAWANDA

Andrew Joerg, Jr.
INSURANCE
Auto Fire Accident Windstorm
219 East Felton St. Phone 668-R

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More Power — More Electric Cold — More Economy
Frank L. Rockey
Hardware
129-131 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

Wedding Gowns and Bridesmaid's Dresses
Graduation Frocks
Moderately Priced
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Fruits—Vegetables
Canned Goods
Meats
B & M Food Market
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

EMMADINE FARMS, INC.
Do you know that you can buy the following from our route salesmen?
Butter — Eggs
Cottage Cheese
Phone 5399 Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

Wallpapers—Paints
Window Glass and Linoleum
Estimates Furnished
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

COOKIES
A Large Variety
Baked Fresh Daily
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main St., Near Market St.

NEW! Budget Shop
(APPAREL)
Wallace Basement
The Wallace Company

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

The Consumer Must Save
AT LUCKEY'S YOU DO SAVE
If you want to save . . . and who doesn't . . . come to Luckey's and profit by our successful efforts to bring you what you want for less.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Marinos
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today.
You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage.
MAIN 18

SMART-FORM
A Foundation Garment
GIRDLES—BRASSIERES
Mrs. Margaret Bouman
273 Alexander Street
Main 5491 or Monroe 122

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson-Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST. 3453

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30 - 5:45 P. M. (E. D. T.)
Monday through Friday

W. J. PARKINSON WATCHMAKER
and Jeweler
Specializing REPAIRS
903 Granite Bldg.

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

Neilsen's
Quality
CANDIES ● ICE CREAM
Since 1895
67 GARTH ROAD, Opposite Theatre
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 4925
for immediate delivery

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES — BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
Bennet Towbis & Son
70 Palmer Avenue 34 Garth Road
Bronxville N. Y. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Bronx 5127 Tel. Scars. 3939

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900. W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys

WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

A New Shipment of
NELLY DONS has arrived
Come in and make your selection early. A small deposit will hold any garment.
The Adamas Shoppe 525 State St.
Opp. Electric Waiting Room

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers
Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Delivery Service
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
A Job for Some One

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
Come On, Neighbor, Let's Get Started!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
The Only Defense!

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
Yes, the Little "Darling" Has Gone to Sleep!

—Elderman in Washington Post
Summer Reading

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Vote Invalid

Question: A meeting was held to select a plan for a church building. It was agreed that two-thirds vote would be required for a choice. Twenty-two were present and all voted. Fourteen voted for plan "A," six voted for plan "D," and two voted "No," indicating that they did not favor any plan. The chairman ruled that plan "A" was chosen.

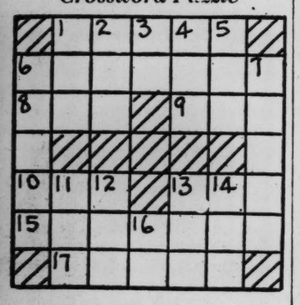
Later, the chairman discovered the error in computing two thirds of 22, but did not make a correction. At the next meeting, an explanation being requested, it was stated that after a meeting is closed, it is too late to correct a mistake. Is this correct?

Answer: It is true that when rules of order are infringed, a point of order, to be allowed, must be made at the time. For example, suppose a motion is not seconded, but is put to vote and carried. Obviously, it is too late then to raise the point of no second. The case described in the question, however, is not simply a violation of rules of order, but is a failure to fulfill a requirement previously determined by action of the assembly and concerning which the facts as to number of votes are on record and unchallenged.

After the members decided to require a two-third's vote on this question, that decision could not be set aside by anything less than a two-thirds vote or unanimous consent. The fact that objection was raised to the result of the count showed that unanimous consent was not secured to alter the vote requirement. It is assumed that the vote was by ballot, since the vote as described could hardly be taken any other way. Consequently, it seems evident that no plan was actually chosen, since none had the required two-thirds vote, two thirds of 22 being 15.

The proper procedure at the next or a subsequent meeting is to declare "no decision," and take another vote on the plans, just as insufficient votes in an election would result in "no election" and a second ballot.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

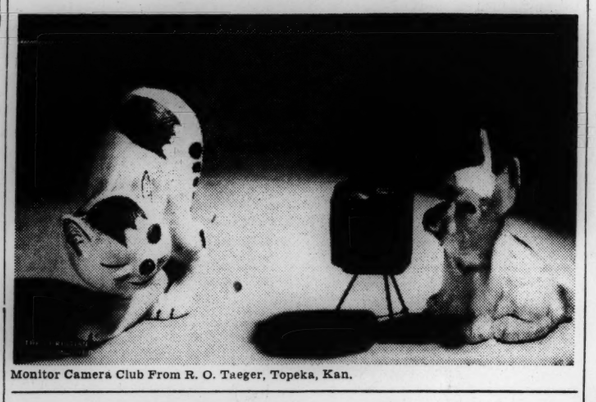
1—Frisk
6—Food-fish
8—To surround
9—Social insect
10—Knock
13—Affirmation
15—Having sides no two of which are equal
17—Antelope

Down

1—Vehicle
2—Vestment worn by clergy
3—Jumbled type
4—Decline
5—Regret
6—Periods of time
7—Elegantly concise
11—Unit
12—Comrade
13—Japanese monetary unit
14—Expire
16—Musical note

Answers Appear Among the Advertisements

The Camera Fan—



Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Let Us Do What We Can!

Emerson realized more than once that one's faculties, if not constantly exercised, may become dull. His words at various times show that he realized that he himself needed a little coaxing or prodding now and then. He once said: "What I most need, is somebody to make me do what I can."

Worth Knowing

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Floor Service

An energetic woman in need of work, saw that most housewives find it a great boost to have their kitchen and bathroom floors cleaned once a week. She charges about 25 cents a floor.

By keeping careful record of her appointments (often serving many apartments in one house), she realizes a good income. She carries a good cleanser, cloth, brush, and knee pad with her; and she rarely spends more than half an hour in each home.

She is now able to share the work with a friend, there being more work than she can handle.—Mrs. D. L, New York.

Brevities

Toronto Star: Russia is building a thousand-ton tank, which should be just the thing for door-to-door salesmen to cut across lawns in.

Omaha World-Herald: "The average man can tell you all he knows in two hours," declares a college professor. Not if we see him first.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Now that you have seen some of the hats, content yourself with the thought you can't see all, for every possible shape and size was offered milady this year, figured ad infinitum or even ad absurdum.

Quotation for Today

I FIND the doing of the will of God leaves me no time for disputing about His plans.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

In Lighter Vein

Some Height!

Tourist—"What are those things sticking out at the side of the skyscraper?"

American—"Oh, they're milestones."—Dundee People's Journal.

Looking Ahead

A mother noticed that her little daughter was hiding her crusts under the edge of her plate.

"Dorothy," she said, severely, "you may live to want those crusts."

"I know, Mummy," replied the child. "That's why I'm saving them."—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Overpaid

Two Englishmen were visiting the field of Bannockburn, associated with the defeat of Edward's army.

A native came up and pointed out the position of the hostile armies. Highly pleased with his attention, the gentlemen, on leaving him, urged him to accept a coin.

"Na, na," said the native, "keep your money. The English have paid dearly enough already for seeing the field of Bannockburn."

Hm-m!

The Florida beach and the blue sky looked inviting to the visitor, but before venturing out to swim he thought to make sure.

"You're sure there are no alligators here?" he inquired of the guide.

"Nossuh," replied the darky, grinning broadly. "Ain't no 'gators hyah."

Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest he called back:

"What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?"

"Dey's got too much sense," bellowed the guide. "De sharks done skeered dem all away!"

A Thrill

"Now I see that rubber glass is a new chemical sensation."

"Yes, and I'm looking forward to watching the cook catch a pitcher of water on the second bounce."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Veal?

A colored parson, expatiating on the Prodigal Son, exclaimed vehemently:

"An' brethren, let me tell you of the great love dat father had. He knew his son would come home some day, so he kep' dat fatted calf through all the years, waiting."

Jest a Minute

"You might try walking on your hands—that sometimes pleases me!"

—Is Cornered

R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

A "punny" quip from the Chicago Tribune forms the basis of today's cryptogram. As usual, the asterisks (*) denote proper names.

NAMESXE ZK BCQ GFQHAQXB IQXBSJX JG "*LXJP *PCSBQ RXM BCQ *LQUQX *MPRFGL," EXJIQL IRYQ XQPL.

Use 'Em Again

Here's a new type of puzzle, and readers are invited to send in more examples. The letters in the words shown in the left-hand column may be used as many times as necessary to form words as defined in the right-hand column. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the correct word. As an example, MISP=(a river, 11) Mississippi.

MET Daily=(at once, 11)
STIR CUE=(bonds, 10)
PER SCAN=(outward show, 11)

Letter Juggling

An easy one this time! Two different 4-letter words may be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

T S F I

In How Many Hours?

A courier who travels 5½ miles an hour was followed after 8 hours by another, who went at the rate of 7½ miles an hour. In how many hours will the second overtake the first?

Fun With Antonyms

Today—10 words and their antonyms to be paired off in the manner indicated by the example checked:

1	withdraw	quicken	
2	annul	lengthen	
3	mount	advance	1
4	excite	complicate	
5	delay	convene	
6	scratch	descend	
7	expose	enact	
8	separate	calm	
9	diminish	seclude	
10	simplify	smooth	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Oregon's 'Plymouth Rock'

Twenty-seven miles north of Salem, is Champoeg, where, in 1843, Oregon pioneers organized the first American civil government in the northwest—an event which, during the dispute with Great Britain, helped to save Oregon for the United States.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherhood

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

St. Louis, Mo.

Mortgages on 73 farms in Caldwell County, Mo., were owned by the defunct Polo Trust Company. The process of liquidation called for them to be auctioned last week. The disconsolate farmers gathered at the bank, prepared to see the properties, which for many represented a life struggle, probably pass to other hands.

A few perfunctory bids—and then stepped forth Pross T. Cross, a lawyer of Lathrop. He announced that he was prepared to purchase all the mortgages, nominally worth $65,000 but worth now only a fraction of that amount. To his surprised friends he gave the welcome information that within two days, the court approving, each farmer would receive his mortgage by mail with no strings attached.

We may believe that there was joy on 73 Caldwell County farms that day, not to mention the glow of a deed well done that must have suffused Mr. Cross.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Caesar's Tribute

On one of the various occasions when Christ Jesus' opponents sought to trick him into making some admission which would either discredit him with his own people the Jews, or would get him into trouble with the governmental authorities, he was asked: "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" (Mark 12:14.)

Scholars point out that such a tribute as is here referred, to was demanded by the Romans from their Jewish subjects, and amounted to a denarius per capita per annum. This is the coin called "a penny" in our Common Version of verse 15, though it more nearly represented the modern "shilling" or "quarter." This tribute or "poll tax" had been levied upon the population of Judea ever since 6 A. D., when Idumea, Samaria, and Judea became a Roman province (Rawlinson: "St. Mark" p. 164f.).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

What Shall She Wear?

Into small bags made for the occasion, place a square of each of the materials listed in parentheses below.

Provide each guest with as many pins as there are pieces of goods in her bag, in addition to a sheet of paper upon which the following list is written. Ask those participating in the game to pin after each name the material she thinks is best suited to the individual.

Set a time limit upon the task to be accomplished, and for the one who has most correctly supplied the right answers, offer something which the "well-dressed woman" will enjoy wearing.

1.	Dairyman	(Cheese cloth)
2.	Baseball player	(Cotton batting)
3.	Scotchman	(Plaid)
4.	Banker	(Checks)
5.	Fisherman	(Net)
6.	Watchmaker	(Ticking)
7.	Hunter	(Duck)
8.	Editor	(Print)
9.	Artist	(Canvas)
10.	Upholsterer	(Satin)
11.	Herder	(Alpaca)
12.	Florist	(Flowered silk)
13.	Musician	(Polka dot)
14.	Desert traveler	(Camel's hair)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Judging by the frequent mention of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," gnomes make news.

Use 'Em Again: Immediately, securities, appearances.

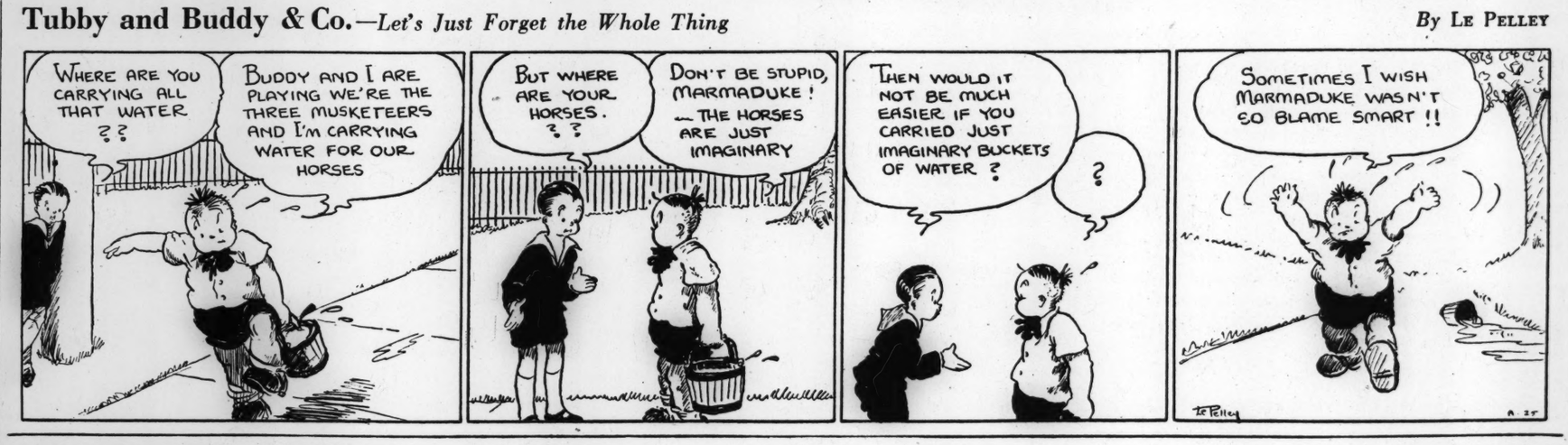
Letter Juggling: Sift, fist.

In How Many Hours?: 24 hours.

Fun With Antonyms: Withdraw—advance; annul—enact; mount—descend; excite—calm; delay—quicken; scratch—smooth; expose—seclude; separate—convene; diminish—lengthen; simplify—complicate.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Let's Just Forget the Whole Thing*

By LE PELLEY


WHERE ARE YOU CARRYING ALL THAT WATER ??
BUDDY AND I ARE PLAYING WE'RE THE THREE MUSKETEERS AND I'M CARRYING WATER FOR OUR HORSES
BUT WHERE ARE YOUR HORSES. ??
DON'T BE STUPID, MARMADUKE! — THE HORSES ARE JUST IMAGINARY
THEN WOULD IT NOT BE MUCH EASIER IF YOU CARRIED JUST IMAGINARY BUCKETS OF WATER ?
SOMETIMES I WISH MARMADUKE WASN'T SO BLAME SMART !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Burning Spinach*

By THE HAGERS

"FIRE! FIRE!" I HEARD THE DUCKLINGS CRY. "COME ON!" THEY CALLED, AS THEY RAN BY.
I JOINED THE CHASE AROUND THE BLOCK, AND THEN RECEIVED A SUDDEN SHOCK.
JACK SPOONBILL'S LUNCH WAGON WAS BLACK WITH SMOKE. OUT THROUGH THE DOOR CAME JACK
"MY FRIENDS," HE QUACKED, "BE NOT ALARMED! MY SPINACH BURNED, BUT NOTHING'S HARMED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1938

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Civilians as Military Objectives

SO BRITAIN, France and the United States don't like Japan's policy of bombing Chinese cities! Well, a high official of Japan's Navy takes cognizance of this dislike. He says the policy will be pursued "with even greater vigor."

In other words, mere protests will build no bombproof shelters for Chinese civilians.

After all, in the Japanese view, the Chinese have brought the air scourge on their own civilians: they have set up anti-aircraft guns which make it necessary for the Japanese planes to bomb from a greater height to avoid being hit by ground fire, and of course, say their apologists, the raiders cannot be expected to hit only military objectives from such a distance.

Explanations will not satisfy an increasingly determined opinion in the three great democracies. This opinion says that bombings of civilians under whatever pretext must cease.

Refugee areas are suggested for China, to be safeguarded by guarantees from Japan that they would not be bombed. In return Japan would ask guarantees that the areas were not to be used for military purposes. Yet in China as in Spain bombings obviously have sought a "military objective" in the morale of the civilian population. To destroy that morale has all too evidently been one purpose of air raiders. In Spain it stiffened the will to resist. But Japan's military leaders seem to be counting on a sheer magnitude of slaughter and frightfulness to overcome the stimulus of resentment which air raids at first arouse. Even moral support of the Chinese Government by citizens in refugee areas could, by such logic as Japan's military leaders employ, be estimated as of military value and therefore as a proper target for a bomb.

What can the protesting Governments do beyond protesting? Evidently Japanese leaders expect them to do nothing else. But the drive of public opinion behind these Governments is becoming strong enough to encourage them to explore more drastic remedies.

In the United States the fact is not being missed that Japan has become the second largest buyer of American arms, ammunition, and implements of war including war planes. For long it has been widely known in the United States, and widely regretted, that American scrap iron and other war products have been helping Japan in its aggression on China.

Now that all three of the leading democracies—controllers of such a great part of the world's raw materials and finance—are facing together the swelling threat of civilian bombing, their economic ability to do something, as contrasted with merely saying something, may well occur to their citizens. It evidently will require acts rather than words to convince ruthless leaders in China or in Spain of the sincerity of the moral protest against civilian slaughter.

June Snowball

SNOWBALL has come home. He walked 600 miles to get there. He is a Spitz dog who strayed away in Odessa, Texas, in March. The other day he crawled into the yard of his master in Houston after traveling clear across the State. His paws were worn by the long journey and he was lean and weary, but his tail wagged with joy at the reunion. He was a welcome Snowball in June.

Could this canine prodigal possibly have come back to bring a message to human beings at the threshold of the vacation season? Is his devotion to his home a gentle suggestion to owners of dogs and other pets to provide for their faithful animal friends when they leave on vacation? To neglect them or turn them loose to shift for themselves should be unthinkable. But sometimes it isn't! Dogs like Snowball wouldn't treat their masters thus.

Hope for New York

NEW YORK is one of the glamour cities of the world. To countless individuals it is a place to get away to; a relief from the monotony of Windy Corners. A city of fabulous legends and countless names. Great, imperious and cold. Cold? Most of us are inclined to think so. We should not attribute to it the homely friendliness of Windy Corners.

But the people who live in New York. What of them? Do they, too, find their city glittering and a little indifferent, a little too brittle? Take the words of Miss Rita Osband who lives there and has never lived anywhere else. She says: "My favorite New York is called shoddy, artificial. It may be true. It is artificial because people pretend. It is shoddy because people are poor. It is cheap because people have yet to learn to live." Rita is fifteen years old. New York to her is a friend; a friend whose faults are a concern to her because of the depth of affection she has for it.

Rita received a first prize for her essay. The choice seems well made. Rita might have been writing about any city. There is an air of universality about her statements. There are times when Windy Corners is open to the same charges. Rita has discovered that the "fault, dear Brutus, lies in ourselves." And as long as citizens come along with the penetration of Rita, there is hope for New York—and Windy Corners.

Political Money

NO CURRENT objective for which American public opinion can be mobilized is more important than curbing the political use of relief funds. Despite the failure of Congress to set up safeguards in the latest spending program, an opportunity is offered for checking the growth of this system. The Tydings proposal for a Senate investigation can—if alertly supported by public opinion—awaken the people and possibly even the politicians to the dangers in using federal or state pay rolls for campaign funds. In Kentucky at the moment there is a primary contest which may be decided by the use of public money, federal on one side, state on the other. The recent Pennsylvania primary exhibited the same abuse. This week Iowa has been in the news. The Senate inquiry cannot begin too soon or dig too vigorously.

Combating Kidnaping

APPARENT though tragic solution of the James Bailey Cash, Jr., kidnaping in Florida both reflects credit on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and adds to the evidence that kidnaping, like other crimes, is sure to meet eventual retribution and in the long run cannot pay. No one will quibble with requests of the Bureau for appropriations to cover the cost of such investigations as this. The record of captures and convictions in more than 95 per cent of the kidnaping cases since 1933 should discourage the idea that this crime can succeed.

Yet so long as it is the American custom to dally and negotiate with kidnapers, the criminal or potential criminal will be tempted to believe that he may be the one to get away with a rich ransom. One outstanding example of moral courage could do more to suppress and discourage kidnaping in the United States than can Federal appropriations. Such an example would take the courage necessary for the family of a kidnap victim to announce flatly that they will not under any circumstances negotiate with the kidnapers or pay a cent of ransom but will exert their entire energies and resources to obtain the capture and punishment of the criminals. It would not be easy, and some would say the parents were heartless.

But consider the practical probabilities. Did payment of ransom bring back the Lindbergh baby or Peter Levine or the little Cash boy? In a number of cases even the payment of ranson has not assured the safety of the person held. So long as the "Lindbergh law" and numerous state laws make a kidnaper subject to the death sentence from the moment of the "snatch," is he likely to add to the risks of detection by returning the victim after he has been paid a ransom? As a practical matter the likelihood is as great or greater that the victim would be released unharmed when the criminal knew he could collect no blood money. It has proved so in cases in Canada and Cuba.

So the course of courage may be the course of sensible parental affection after all. And certainly the nation should applaud any family that would take that course. For to set an example in taking the profit out of kidnaping would be a protection to other children.

Names of Honor

WHO are the men and women that have made the British stage what it is today? The answer to this question means many hundreds of pounds sterling to the English National Theater in London, the deeds for the site of which have recently been handed over to the Committee by the Office of Works.

Anyone who donates to the National Theater the sum of £100 can dedicate a seat to some theatrical celebrity of the past. The names already commemorated in this way form a roll call of those on whose work the repute of the British stage has been built up. They include dramatists like Ben Jonson, John Ford, and Henrik Ibsen; dramatic critics like Clement Scott, J. T. Grein, and C. E. Montague; and players like Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Philip Ben Greet, Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, Nigel Playfair, David Garrick, and the Thorndike-Casson family.

It is to be noted that the names of actors and actresses predominate over those of members of the other branches of the theatrical fraternity. If this indicates anything about the future activities and leanings of the National Theater, no one is likely to object. The National Theater of France, the Comédie Française, for example, preserves a living tradition of acting. In England traditions of acting vanish with the wind. At the recent centenary celebrations of Sir Henry Irving it was remarked that none of the contemporary players who took up parts of his rôles even attempted to capture his distinctive style, for the simple reason that within forty years that style has been completely forgotten. One of the most valuable functions of the National Theater will be to make England's theatrical memory longer.

Roosevelt as Hero

Book News of the Day

EMIL LUDWIG'S life of the President, ROOSEVELT (New York: Viking. $3), is a pretty rich dish. It is undiluted adulation. There are no relieving strains of objective analysis, no descriptions of weaknesses, no cool appraisals, to make the picture persuasive. Franklin Roosevelt has become Emil Ludwig's latest hero, and that hero-worshiping biographer goes overboard with a splash great even for him.

There are, moreover, plenty of factual inaccuracies. One would expect the temperamental Mr. Ludwig to make many mistakes. But why couldn't the proofreaders of the Viking Press have caught a few of them? Since I am told that several Americans, like Justice Sam N. Rosenmann, compiler of the President's papers, read the book in proof, I believe an order must have been issued to leave the blunders in the text—just to accentuate its quaint European air. Well, it was a mistake.

Perhaps it is a good thing that Mr. Ludwig has written a biography of a living man about whom plenty is known. Perhaps it will deflate the methods he has applied to many another leader in the past. Perhaps there will be a slump in the demand for this loose, irresponsible, and often even impressionistically incorrect writing.

But there are good things in this book. It flows along readably in Mr. Ludwig's fruity style. It evolves a provocative thesis—that a rich man, or at least an aristocrat, is best qualified to become a friend of the poor. Its descriptions of the inner-circle activities of the Roosevelts, both in the White House and at Hyde Park, are amusing and often very good. Mr. Ludwig has a sharp eye, and whenever he took careful notes he has turned them into colorful descriptive writing.

I talked with Mr. Ludwig a number of times when he was gathering the material for this book, and his delight in his subject was disarming. His were the enthusiasms of the temperamental artist. Some of his descriptions of the President—delivered verbally with many gestures to small groups of Washingtonians—caused an occasional lifted eyebrow among us. Mr. Ludwig's drawing-room impersonation of the President when he was a young and heedless Assistant Secretary of the Navy, his imitation of Mr. Roosevelt signing an act of Congress, were all too revealing. This candor has only unconsciously been carried over into the book.

And yet Mr. Ludwig has seen things Americans do not see. He has captured the essence of democracy which surrounds the White House and Mr. Roosevelt, and he sees the President soundly as the defender of capitalism. These are the true colors that shine out from a canvas done with impressionistic carelessness in oils scented with—well, with patchouli.

E. D. C.

Men Are Still Known by the Company They Keep

From Nikko to Chuzenji

AS YOU ascend the broad cryptomeria-lined avenue that leads to the little community of more than sixty sacred buildings the gleaming roof of the Yomei-mon Gate to the Toshogu shrine towers before you as the outstanding glory of Nikko. And behind its long tiled roofs with their soft curves and the huge yet delicately lined pagoda in the center the groves of ancient trees cover sharply ascending hillsides. Blue and gold and cream colored enamel blends with warm red lacquer in the coloring of the Yomei-mon, and the background is a wealth of nature's own green enriched by the moist air of Japan.

Though your visits to Nikko be many and your tarries there long as you linger before one thing of beauty after another you may not turn away at the day's close without a last look at Yomei-mon, even as your gaze rests upon Giotto's Tower as you leave Florence or upon the two slender cathedral spires in bidding farewell to Lucerne. Yet the temples are only a part of the wonders of Nikko and it is in order to explore the country round about that you may appreciate to the full the discernment of the builders when they chose this place for their climactic works.

Along an avenue of cryptomerias more than three hundred years old you commence the ascent whose objective is lovely Lake Chuzenji, a thousand feet higher among the hills that encircle Nikko. Towering, white-crowned mountains beckoning, your way leads through deeply cleft gorges, past mountain lakes and high-falling cataracts, all included in the Nikko National Park, a splendid Japanese Government preserve of 150,000 acres.

The cryptomerias, a kind of smaller type of California redwood, are all about. In medieval times, as the story goes, each feudal lord was accustomed to contribute to the group at Nikko a temple of such size and richness as his means permitted. But one particular baron, benevolent and charitable, had given away so much that his remaining wealth consisted mainly in lands and forests. And so as his share of the tributes to holy Nikko he gave seedlings of the stately cryptomeria, in number more than three hundred thousand. In the soft moist atmosphere they flourished and so came to constitute one of Japan's chief glories. The lord of modest means contributed after all the crowning gift.

Through the forests that resulted from it our way continues on and gradually upward. All around us is a scene of wild natural beauty, primitive and untrammeled though but a couple of miles from Nikko and one of the best of Japan's modern hotels. The only break in the wilderness is a little clearing at a bend in the road and a tea house, where you pause for a bit ere pushing on to Chuzenji.

By and by the terrain levels, the wood thins and through the trees you catch a glimpse of sparkling waters dotted with white sails, like a cove on the New England coast in August. Then you are on the shores of the lake itself, the broad lawn before it sloping to the water's edge.

You note now that Chuzenji holds suggestions of many lands and places, of the green waters among New Hampshire's White Mountains in summer, of the English Lake district, of Como and Lucerne. Five thousand feet in altitude, always cool and fresh when the seacoast and lowlands are oppressive with the heat of July and August, it is a favorite spot with many of the foreign diplomatic group, indeed a kind of summer capital and interestingly international in character.

Here, too, and at other lakes in the neighborhood, especially Yomoto even higher in the hills, the latest of Western innovations to appear in Japan, "winter-sporting," is in vogue. And you see as many rosy-cheeked young Japanese with skates and skis hereabouts in December and January as with knapsacks on back tramping the deep woods in July and August.

And yet, after all, spring is best here between Nikko and Chuzenji, here where the cherry blossoms linger much beyond the lowland season, where in the bright clear light of a morning in April or May the rich hues of the temples seem to have been newly washed and polished, and where along the forest ways nature is as brilliant as in the very dawn of her existence.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

Decentralization

By Frank L. Perrin

HOWEVER viewed, the result of this week's primary election in Iowa is prophetic and reassuring in one important particular. It affords convincing proof of the determination of the American people, when they are aware that their political liberties are threatened, to defend those liberties by means and methods which have been provided and which must be preserved and made always available. There is much greater significance in the Iowa verdict than the temporary rebuke to Mr. Hopkins, Mr. James Roosevelt, and Mr. Corcoran. These three, and their aides and lieutenants, are but the puppets cast in their several rôles and manipulated by a cleverly concealed master hand. The parts they played and the actors themselves will be forgotten long before the fundamental fact reiterated and emphasized by the people of Iowa loses its emphasis and true significance.

That basic and fundamental fact is, as emphasized and reasserted, that the American people are unalterably opposed to the centralization of power and authority in any single branch of the Federal Government. It must be agreed, despite the persuasive arguments to the contrary, that the emphatic repudiation of efforts to influence voters in the primary to support a particular candidate whose views are in accord with those held by proponents and champions of extreme New Deal theories was only incidental. The issue, clearly defined, was bigger than one of personal rebuke or repudiation.

This fact should be borne in mind and emphasized, that it may hearten and encourage those who are aware or may become aware of the necessity of standing guard in defense of American democracy. It is not probable that the eager and officious meddlers will soon repeat the blunder made in attempting to inject personal favoritism into a state campaign. The puppeteers and the puppets will be more discreet and perhaps more circumspect in the months before the congressional elections in November next. But the main issue will remain undetermined. The objective will, despite a probable change in tactics, continue to be the goal sought. This is the control of the legislative branch of government by the executive, and through and by means of this, the control of the personnel of the courts.

The people of Iowa have supplied abundant and convincing proof that there remain in the electorate both the power and the will, fortified by the courage and the wisdom, to perpetuate their ideals and their political and economic liberties. And it is encouraging and reassuring that these sterling qualities are the possessions of all the American people. It is not to be deplored, perhaps, that the existence of some emergency is necessary to arouse and awaken a people to a realization of the necessity of mobilizing inherent powers of defense. The really important thing is that when thus awakened they act, either by strengthening their defenses or by destroying the pretentious but flimsy specters which inhabit the borderline between fact and theory.

But let it be realized and not forgotten that the result in Iowa is but a promise of what may be accomplished. In other states there may be absent the incentive so unwisely injected into the Western contest. One hardly expects that an opponent in any game or contest will make the same tactical blunder twice. The counsels of older heads will direct the campaigns from now until November next. The tacticians of the Farley school, it now seems likely, will seek to prevent the landslide threatened by the defeat of the New Deal favorite by the stanch Senator Gillette. The ominous rumbling which sent its echoing warning from coast to coast and from lakes to gulf cannot fail to convince Democrats of the old school that it can be done, as well as those of the more modern school that it will be done.

It lies within the Democratic Party as sustained and supported by those within it who have resisted the effort to make it the servant and tool of those within who would undermine and weaken it, to return it to its once virile and constructive status, either as a party in power or the party of opposition. The need is not for greater heedless momentum in some unascertained direction, but for that wise control supplied, fostered and encouraged by those reasonable safeguards provided by the American two-party system.

The Wide Horizon

Is Socialism Slipping?

By Frederick W. Carr

CHICAGO

THE Socialist Party of America is running down hill. It has been sliding for twenty years. The party's shrinkage was sharply exhibited at its recent national convention.

When a party nearly forty years old and with still older antecedents begins to wobble and wonder, the event calls for notice as an unusual political phenomenon. Also some kind of change is probably indicated. Socialist decline, however, does not signify a retreat from radicalism. While veering from its former channels, radicalism appears to be broadening in various shapes and degrees.

Evidence of the Socialist Party's falling off was recorded in these trends: Drop in membership, deterioration of organization, trouble in financing, and lessening of party prestige. In but twenty-six states, for instance, does the national party now have a state-wide organization, according to official report. Only a single Mayor of the first rank remains today in the national Socialist Party—Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee and of course the outstanding Socialist Mayor for many years.

The next best-known Socialist Mayors, Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Conn., and J. Henry Stump of Reading, Penna., are now outside the Socialist Party of America. They left in the last big split. The peak of the Socialist Party came in 1912. Then it claimed, as Nathan Fine records in his book, "Labor and Farmer Parties in the United States," that 1,039 of its dues-paying members held public office. The list includes fifty-six mayors, more than 300 aldermen, a number of state legislators, and one Representative in Congress. The dues-paying membership totaled 118,045 and the party's vote for President that year 897,000. Last year the paid-up membership numbered 7,166, while the vote for President in 1936 was 111,000.

The beginning of change arrived with the World War, which, among other things, began the now permanent cut in immigration. The only politics that many immigrants had known was Socialism, which itself was originally an importation.

The great competition which has damaged the Socialist Party was born in Chicago in 1919 in a small and obscure second-story hall in a foreign neighborhood—the formation of the Communist Party of America. The division of 1919, when the left wing of the party broke off under Communist attraction, was paralleled in 1936 when the right wing disagreed on policy and in its turn walked away. The "Old Guard" element in New York City went into the new American Labor Party there, backing its program of supporting President Roosevelt for re-election. The left wing of the "Old Guard" did not go to Mr. Roosevelt, preferring to remain independent Socialists in their localities.

Various liberals who probably would never have become dues-paying members of the Socialist Party but who otherwise might have turned to it as a "party of protest" at election time, swung to the New Deal with its prospects of immediate social renovation. Lately the rise of the insurgent left wing movement in the labor world—the Committee for Industrial Organization—with its political arm, Labor's Non-Partisan League, has attracted a fraction of labor support which previously went to the Socialist Party.

If a solace remains for the Socialists, it is that they feel their ideas have spread. "As an educational force we have been a success," Mayor Hoan told the last Socialist convention, "but as a political vehicle of the working class we have not been so shining a success."

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Decline of the Nickel?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems that Thomas Jefferson isn't smiling on Uncle Sam's new nickel. All efforts to find the reason for his solemnity have been in vain. The artist won't talk. The Treasury won't say.

However, it is rumored that some economists said the answer was that though he is on a nickel he feels like three and a half cents. They point out that that is just how much a nickel is worth today compared with the buffalo nickel of twenty-five years ago. Their figures are based on the information released by the National Industrial Conference Board.

For most of us in the end it all adds up to a nickel—buffalo or Jefferson. We still buy the same things with the little round piece of metal. These articles remain the same. We note no difference in the size or quantity of our nickel bag of peanuts. Mr. Jefferson could just as well have smiled—for the likes of us. The thing we keep remembering about Jefferson as we contemplate his new eminence is a line, a fragment of a speech, and we pass it along for what it is worth: "In the full tide of successful experiment. . . ."

Boston J. R.